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DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE CAN STILL TAKE 'STEPS IN RIGHT DIRECTION'

ID301603 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 25 Apr 80 pp 8-10

[Special correspondent Vl. Kuznetsov article: "Debates in the Council Chamber"]

[Excerpt] Geneva, Moscow--Of course, the most important thing is the problems with which the Geneva forum is concerned. I talked about this with Viktor Levonovich Israelyan, USSR representative and member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium.

"We came here, to Geneva," my interlocutor said, "with a firm aim: to strive persistently for the resolution of specific disarmament questions, even in the present complex situation. This aim is dictated by the line of the CPSU and the Soviet Government--that of holding businesslike talks and continuing the course of strengthening detente and limiting the arms race. We have made a whole series of concrete proposals on such questions as banning radiological and chemical weapons and nuclear disarmament."

V.L. Israelyan notes two particular features of the committee's current session. For the first time since its creation in 1961, the session is taking place with the participation of all five nuclear states. It took Beijing nearly 20 years to take its seat in Geneva's Palais des Nations. The other peculiarity: The committee's sessions are taking place at a time when the Washington administration has broken off talks on several disarmament topics: on reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean, on limiting the sale and delivery of conventional arms, and others. The process of ratification of the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation treaty has been blocked. In these conditions the Disarmament Committee's role is objectively growing: It is now, if not the only forum, at least one of the small number of forums where talks on limiting the arms race are continuing. To counterpose disarmament talks to the arms race--that is what is vitally important at a time when the question is arising: Is it even possible, in the present atmosphere, to hold productive disarmament talks?

"We proceed from the assumption," V.L. Israelyan stressed, "that progress is possible. True, as yet it is difficult to count on a major success. But we are entitled to expect steps in the right direction. We hope the committee will be able to make substantial progress in preparing a draft convention on the banning of radiological weapons. A very wide range of countries has an interest in ensuring guarantees of security for nonnuclear states, and positive results could be achieved here. The committee has set up four special working parties: on banning chemical weapons, on banning radiological weapons, on strengthening guarantees of the security of states which do not possess nuclear weapons, and on an all-embracing disarmament program aimed at universal and complete disarmament under effective international control. We expect the working parties to discharge their functions."

The council chamber is not sealed off from the rest of the world by a soundproof wall. The tension whipped up by the enemies of detente has penetrated here too and had an unfavorable effect on the committee's work.

"The delegations of Western countries and China," V.L. Israelyan told me, "immediately brought Afghan topics into the debates. Certain diplomats well versed in verbal battles assured us that there was nothing to worry about, that the lovers of confrontation would 'let off steam,' and then everyone would roll up their sleeves and really get down to work. Far from it! We entertained no illusions and were ready for the worst. And some people simply let themselves go. The Western delegates' speeches were sprinkled with fabrications drawn from dubious sources on the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos. That was not enough: They started casting aspersions on the Soviet Union--accusing it of violating the convention banning bacteriological weapons, using as a pretext the case of an outbreak of anthrax in the Sverdlovsk region, which took place because of a violation of veterinary checks.

"You may ask: Why all this? In order to poison the atmosphere in the committee and distract it from fulfilling its tasks. We immediately warned the partners in the talks that our forum is an organ for businesslike discussions. That we will not tolerate attacks on the Soviet Union and its allies. That we will give a resolute rebuff in every case. We said: If you really want to hold disarmament talks in a constructive spirit--go ahead. That is what we came here for. Do not distract the committee. Do not raise questions which have nothing to do with our work...."

In listening to my interlocutor, I recalled the arguments of certain Western diplomats, who assert: Moscow seeks to avoid "unpleasant topics" and therefore "stops the mouths" of others. What can you answer to that? Advise them to give proper study to the UN secretary general's letter of 25 January 1980 to the chairman of the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the official documents of the 34th UN General Assembly session attached to that message. One of them contains this recommendation: "Exert every effort to ensure that the process of talks on ending the arms race and on disarmament is uninterrupted and proceeds as rapidly as possible, and to this end, refrain from creating obstacles to those talks, in particular by raising questions with no bearing on disarmament."

I asked V.L. Israelyan about Beijing's debut in the committee (incidentally, the Chinese delegation consists of 15 people--the biggest at this forum).

"For the first time in the entire history of international talks on disarmament, China is taking part. We welcomed this participation. But, to speak frankly, the Chinese delegates' first appearance was unattractive and unconstructive. It did not indicate the desire to cooperate and seek acceptable ways of solving problems. It showed that they will now use the Geneva committee as a platform for hegemonist, chauvinist, anti-Soviet propaganda.

"The worst thing in the committee's work happened in March, when the PRC representative was in the chair. As you know, I have been working in international organizations now for 15 years; I have seen many chairmen, and I must say that they usually try to be objective. That is generally accepted. But just listen to what the Chinese chairman managed to do in only 1 month!

"Requests came in to the committee from a number of countries, including Vietnam, to grant them a platform to speak in the course of debates. Five such letters accumulated. A week went by, then another--the letters were not considered. Why? That became clear when the chairman, as the saying goes, let the cat out of the bag and the smell could no longer be ignored. I have in mind a letter from a Pol Pot supporter with a request to give him a hearing too. Well, one wonders, who would believe that a regime flung onto the garbage heap of history now has no other concern than to address the Disarmament Committee? A provocative venture had clearly been undertaken. They were offering a bargain, or rather, presenting an ultimatum: We will let Vietnam in, if you let the Pol Pot supporter in....

"I should tell you that a Vietnamese representative spoke here last year, and it did not enter anyone's head to oppose it. Now the saga of the Pol Pot supporter has poisoned the atmosphere so much that the members of the committee, I can tell you, only came to the sessions very reluctantly. Many people even found it unpleasant to look one another in the eye. After all we came here to concern ourselves with a serious matter and talk about disarmament, but what have Pol Pot men got to do with it? What kind of strange connection can there be?

"People are inclined to attribute wisdom to the Chinese," my interlocutor went on. "But where is their wisdom in this case? After all, Beijing must know that we will not permit discrimination against Vietnam, just as we will not permit the presence of a Pol Pot supporter in the auditorium. [paragraph continues]

The purpose of the Chinese machinations was to cause a head-on collision in the committee and create an impasse. And now we have to disentangle the mess made by the Chinese. There is only one way out--to remove the bad smell and air the room, which is what the committee is now doing, working under the chairmanship of the Cuban representative."

V.L. Israelyan expresses regret at the "skid" in the committee's work. Of course, it caught nobody unawares. It only exposes those who are not prepared to hold talks, but are afraid of being accused of obstruction and so make a show of imaginary activity.

IZVESTIYA DERIDES NATO 'STUDY' ON THERMONUCLEAR CONFLICT

LD011425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Pshenkin article under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Hell's Kitchen"]

[Text] The Western press recently informed the world that another "secret study" has been brought forth deep inside the NATO headquarters and committees in Brussels. It relates to civil defense issues and contains an urgent call to the West European countries' populations to "make the greatest possible efforts" to...construct antinuclear bunkers.

For greater persuasiveness the NATO strategists cite terrifying figures. Thus, according to the "study," 250 million (!) West Europeans are bound to lose their lives in a potential thermonuclear conflict. Let us note that this is approximately equal to the populations of the nine West European countries joined together in the EEC.

Typically, the utter folly of such a conflict and the astronomical future casualty figures prompt the fathers-cum-ringleaders of the "defensive" North Atlantic bloc not to seek ways of averting that catastrophe, but to deliberately program it. The marks, guilders, francs and lire required for this misanthropic adventure run into millions and billions. And here the gamble is that the mortally afraid taxpayer, after looking at the terrifying figures, will be more ready to shell out for the construction of these individual and collective "ferroconcrete vaults." Vaults indeed, for there is no need to cite here the remarks of the extremely authoritative NATO experts, in general's uniform and civilian suits, who have long said that a nuclear war, even if it was originally on a regional scale, would inevitably develop into a catastrophe of world suicide.

Peering into this hell's kitchen, it can be asserted with a great degree of confidence that the passages from the "secret NATO study on civil defense issues" were "leaked" deliberately, with the aim of psychologically conditioning the West European countries' populations.

The point is that NATO headquarters has been rehashing with increasing persistence the theme of the "Europeanization of nuclear war." It is claimed that this concept, whose nucleus is the possibility of a nuclear missile conflict within a continental--that is, European--framework, was imported from across the ocean. But it is well known that Washington was able to impose it by openly twisting the arms of many politicians on this side of the Atlantic. The active forcing through of this concept began immediately after the decision by the December NATO Council session in Brussels to produce and deploy in West Europe new American medium-range missiles.

Attention is also attracted by the fact that the "leak" of secret data from the NATO "study" took place at precisely a time when the machinery designed to prepare for the deployment of American pershings and Tomahawks has been put into operation in West Europe. It is not all that long since the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reported the arrival in Britain, the FRG and Italy of a group of military specialists from the United States who are to determine the sites for the construction of launchpads for the aforementioned missiles. Two sessions of a special group of experts from the NATO countries held in January and March in Brussels were devoted to this same question.

The "secret NATO study on civil defense issues" that has appeared is nothing other than an attempt to justify this aggressive bloc's reckless nuclear missile preparations in the eyes of world public opinion and especially the West European countries' inhabitants.

...To achieve supreme power and immortalize his name, the Roman Emperor Nero had his own mother, wife and stepbrother killed, and crowned his "exploits" by burning Rome.
And now, flying into a militarist rage, the NATO strategists playing in their electronic sandbox are preparing to sacrifice West Europe's population.

CEMA REVIEW DESCRIBES 1979 ACTIVITY

LD010901 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 16 Signed to Press 14 Apr 80 pp 21-22

[Review prepared by the CEMA Secretariat Economic Information Department: "CEMA'S Work in 1979"]

[Text] Last year's 30th anniversary of CEMA was marked by new achievements in socialist economic integration. "Socialist economic integration," L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his greetings message to the CEMA Jubilee session, "has become an integral feature in the life of our community and a powerful and stable factor in the fraternal countries' all-round progress."

Thanks to the fraternal peoples' creative labor and each country's mobilization of its resources, and as a result of expanding and deepening cooperation the CEMA member countries secured in 1979 a further increase in their economic potential and on that basis, a substantial increase in the population's material well-being and the standard of its cultural life.

The volume of national income produced in the CEMA member countries in 1979 increased 2.5 percent compared with the previous year, while industrial output increased 3.6 percent. The average annual volume of gross agricultural output in 1976-1979 for the CEMA member countries as a whole was 9 percent up on the corresponding indicator for 1971-1975.

Substantial successes were achieved in developing key sectors of the national economy. The community's fuel and energy base expanded.

Production of Electricity and Individual Fuels and Raw Materials in the CEMA Member Countries.

	1950	1970	1979
Electricity--billion kilowatt hours	137	996	1654
Oil-million tons	44	371	601
Gas--billion cubic meters	9	220	460
Coal--million tons	550	1205	1368
Cast-iron--million tons	24	110	145
Steel--million tons	36	156	210

The machine-building and metal-working industries are growing rapidly. Production in these sectors increased 6.8 percent last year. The volume of chemical industry output increased 3.2 percent.

The development of all-purpose transportation was characterized by a further increase in the volume of freight shipments, which reached 15 billion tons in 1979, and of freight turnover, which totaled almost 6.7 trillion ton-kilometers.

The volume of CEMA countries' foreign trade turnover in 1979 increased 13 percent to R196 billion, R111 billion of which was reciprocal trade. Reciprocal deliveries satisfy most of their import requirements for the most important types of fuel, raw and other materials and also machinery and equipment. Specifically, in the total imports for 1979 reciprocal deliveries accounted for almost 68 percent of machinery and equipment, 93 percent of coal, 68 percent of oil, around 70 percent of iron ore and 60 percent of ferrous metals.

The volume of transactions between the plenipotentiary banks of the countries belonging to the International Bank for Economic Cooperation [IBEC] in 1979 totaled 114 billion transfer rubles--a 7.6 percent increase on the previous year. Transactions in convertible currencies expanded and business contacts between the IBEC and the banks of other countries in the world strengthened. The IBEC gave member countries' banks credits worth a total of R8.3 billion--46.3 percent more than in 1978.

The International Investment Bank continued to successfully develop its credit activities, granting credits totaling 94.4 million transfer rubles for five projects in 1979. In 1971-1979 41 installations, including the Soyuz gas pipeline, were built or modernized using the bank's credits.

Cooperation in the Planning Sphere

The elaboration of long-term targeted cooperation programs [LTCP'S] satisfy the member countries' rational requirements for industrial consumer goods and to develop transport communications was completed in 1979. Both these programs were adopted at the 33D meeting of the CEMA session in June.

In order to develop previously adopted and new LTCP'S multilateral agreements were elaborated and signed for cooperation in the construction of the 4-million kilowatt Khmelnitskiy nuclear power station on the territory of the USSR, the building and operation of a 750-kilowatt power line between the Khmelnitsky nuclear power station (USSR) and Rzeszow (Poland) and of a substation in Rzeszow; the intensification of geological prospecting operations on the territory of the Republic of Cuba; specialization and production sharing in the production of energy-intensive and less energy-intensive chemical output supplied in return for energy-intensive output; the construction of a plant for the production of feed yeasts in Mozyr on USSR territory; the expansion of capacities for the production of furnishing fabrics in Bulgaria, Romania and Czechoslovakia for the period through 1990 with a view to supplying them to the Mongolian Peoples Republic, Poland and the USSR; multilateral international specialization and production sharing and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations for 1981-1985 and also an agreement on international specialization and production sharing in the production installations and equipment for secondary oil refining processes.

As of 1 March 1980 52 agreements relating to the implementation of LTCP'S had been signed, including 10 in the sphere of power, fuel and raw materials, 7 in agriculture and the food industry, 15 in machine-building and 16 in transport.

The work of implementing the measures contained in the LTCP'S largely determined the substance of the work of coordinating national economic plans and was responsible for increasing the role of multilateral coordination. [paragraph continues]

In the course of coordinating plans attention was focused on questions relating to the technical reequipping of the CEMA member countries' national economies and on increasing CEMA'S effectiveness. An important constituent part of the work was the resolution of questions aimed at promoting the acceleration and increasing the effectiveness of the economic development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Republic of Cuba and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Utilizing the practical experience of drafting and implementing the first coordinated plan (for 1976-1980) the CEMA member countries and CEMA organs framed a draft coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures for 1981-1985.

Scientific and Technical Ties

A further step forward was taken in implementing the consolidated plan of cooperation in conducting scientific and technical research for 1976-1980, which includes 289 problems containing around 1,300 topics as well as 69 independent topics. Around 3,000 scientific-research and planning and design organizations in the CEMA member countries participated in the work. Yugoslav scientific organizations are participating in the elaboration of a number of the plan's problems and topics. Work was carried out on the completion and handing over for commissioning of the scientific research installations envisaged by the intergovernmental agreement on giving Mongolia free assistance in the building of 12 scientific and technical installations.

The Council for Scientific and Technical Cooperation on Fuel and Energy Problems analyzed the state of cooperation in the sphere of scientific research and experimental design work for the building of power stations with high-powered water-cooled reactors and the possibility of raising the standard of coordination of work by CEMA organs and the Interatomenergo international economic association.

A long-term program of cooperation in the sphere of scientific instrument making and the automation of research for 1981-1985 and beyond, including the development and production of more than 200 new instruments for carrying out research in various scientific fields, was elaborated.

In the course of scientific and technical cooperation on questions relating to environmental protection and improvement around 400 research projects were completed. Measures carried out in this sphere within the framework of CEMA were coordinated with those being taken within the framework of the United Nations. In particular, an agreement on cooperation in this sphere was concluded between CEMA and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

The CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation approved "the main avenues of scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA member countries until 1990 and the anticipated technical and economic ramifications of such cooperation." They cover 182 problems, including 116 arising from LTCP'S. The committee also approved "proposals to improve the planning of scientific and technical cooperation among the CEMA member countries."

The Fuel and Energy and Raw Materials Sectors

Measures were taken to ensure the integrated and more intensive utilization of additional and renewable energy and fuel sources and fuller utilization of hydroelectric resources. [paragraph continues]

The first session of the intergovernmental commission for overall coordination of cooperation among the relevant CEMA member countries and Yugoslavia in implementing the agreement on multilateral specialization and production sharing and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations was held in October 1979.

Multilateral cooperation in the organization of joint research into scarce raw materials in individual promising areas, including in the seas and oceans, deepened among the relevant CEMA member countries. Projects to assess the quality of bituminous coal and lignite from individual coal basins and promising areas were completed and effective techniques were developed for carrying out geological prospecting operations for oil and gas under various geological conditions. An international geological expedition to Mongolia discovered a new deposit of fluorspar and carried out a promising study of a number of promising shows of rare metal ores.

The relevant countries cooperated in developing 39 new pieces of geological prospecting equipment.

Programs were elaborated for further fuel and energy savings.

Cooperation in the sphere of utilizing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes helped to accelerate the rate of increase in the power capacities of nuclear power stations. By the end of 1979 the capacity of nuclear power stations in the CEMA member countries was in excess of 15,000 megawatts.

As a result of implementing the agreement on multilateral international specialization and production sharing in isotope production specialized isotopes accounted for 51 percent of all isotope trade among the CEMA member countries.

Avenues of cooperation in creating new and improving existing means and technical facilities for building and operating coalmines, open cut mines and enriching factories and for assimilating and introducing new and improving existing means and technical facilities for the efficient conversion of coal were approved. Research was carried out on 17 topics in the sphere of elaborating new processes and creating new and improving existing technical facilities for planning, building and comprehensively mechanizing and automating basic production processes for extracting coal by the underground and open cut methods, enriching and converting coal and increasing work safety in coal enterprises. An agreement was signed on cooperation in the sphere of mining rescue operations to eliminate complex accidents during mining operations.

There was cooperation in increasing individual oil and gas extraction, in working new deep-lying oil and gas deposits and in developing pipeline transport.

Demand and technical requirements for certain types of equipment for geophysical oil and gas surveying, oil and gas extraction, pipeline construction and for increasing the comprehensiveness of oil refining were determined.

In 1979 the Soyuz gas pipeline reached its planned production level.

In the sphere of ferrous metallurgy cooperation was mainly geared toward more fully meeting the CEMA member countries' requirements for ferriferous raw materials.

Measures were taken aimed at promoting the development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's ferrous metallurgy, including assistance in the construction of a specialized plant for the production of fire-proof materials.

In nonferrous metallurgy the most rational technical options were determined. An agreement was signed on multilateral international specialization and production sharing in the manufacture of mining equipment, machinery and assemblies made at nonferrous metallurgy enterprises. A technical and economic feasibility study was made of the prospects for creating capacities for the production of tungsten and molybdenum in the Mongolian People's Republic and proposals from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam concerning the development of nonferrous metallurgy in Vietnam were examined.

Work connected with the coordination of plans for the development of the production of selected particularly important products from the chemical, pulp and paper and microbiological industries in 1981-1985 was completed. By the end of 1979 10 multilateral agreements on specialization and production sharing were in force in these sectors. Of the 130 projects on scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of the chemical, pulp and paper and microbiological industries completed in 1979 50 were introduced under test and industrial conditions.

The Food Complex

Agreements were signed on multilateral international specialization and mutual utilization of gene banks for beef cattle and hog breeds for hybridization and of gene banks for sheep breeds for the purpose of increasing their meat and wool productivity.

In the sphere of plant growing cooperation among the CEMA member countries was concentrated on the selection and introduction into agricultural production of the most productive varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops, reciprocal deliveries of selected seed and planting stock, the testing of varieties on an international basis, the problems of protecting crops from pests, disease and weeds and the effective use of mineral fertilizers.

A great deal of attention was devoted to questions relating to the development of agricultural production in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba.

Some 70 scientific research projects were completed, 51 of which were offered to the relevant countries for introduction into production. Five agreements were signed on cooperation in improving technology and equipment in the butter and fats industry. The freshwater fish farming industry and the meat, sugar and canning sectors of the food industry. Progressive technological and technical solutions were sought in the sphere of the production of infant foods, semi-prepared and prepared dishes and the processing of sugar beet, oilseeds, fruit and vegetables, poultry and milk.

The Machine-Building and Metal Working Industries

An agreement on multilateral international specialization and production sharing in the manufacture of basic means for mechanizing handling and warehousing operations, a protocol on supplementing the agreement on multilateral specialization and production sharing in the manufacture of hydraulic equipment on the priority list and large hydraulic cylinders, agreement on cooperation in the building and use of lifting and transporting equipment, advanced-design metal-cutting machines with digital program control, automatic lines, equipment for converting and neutralizing domestic and industrial waste, and modern washing machines, refrigerators and freezers were concluded.

An agreement was signed on scientific and technical cooperation in the development of new models of advanced color televisions to high technical specifications. Measures were approved aimed at meeting the requirements of the CEMA member countries' radio engineering and electronic industries for the most important special and auxiliary materials needed to produce integral microcircuits, color televisions, picture tubes video-recording and playback machines magnetic tape and cassettes for video-recorders.

Transport, Construction and Communications

Great attention was devoted to improving the international rail transit tariff, methods of regulating the common freightcar pool, questions of improving the transport industry's performance in carrying out passenger and freight transport operations and the development of container transport and the container transport system.

In the sphere of civil aviation general agreements were signed on cooperation in developing international airports, on organizing cooperation in the joint operation of certain international airroutes, on the creation and commissioning of a coordinated complex of automated systems for seat reservations and ticket sales on international air routes, on organizing an international scientific and experimental air traffic control center and on conducting research into the creation of a center for the organization (planning) of traffic flows in a unified air traffic control system. The practical implementation of these agreements was begun.

A "program for improving forms of cooperation between owner and chartering organizations of the CEMA member countries in international and tramp shipping" was approved and an improved "system of coordinators" was put into operation.

In the construction sphere a range of special-purpose machinery and equipment for the construction and maintenance of roads was agreed. The elaboration of progressive processes an of requirements for sets of equipment for the extraction and processing of hard rock and marble products was completed. The implementation of the program of specialization and production sharing in the manufacture of lightweight building structures continued.

In 1976-1980 the first phase of work relating to the creation and operation of a coordinated automated integrated communication system for the CEMA member countries for the transmission of all types of information was carried out. Drafting of a plan of measures for the second phase of the creation of this system in 1981-1985 was begun.

Work involving the CEMA member countries giving the mongolian People's Republic aid and assistance in developing its electrical and postal communications more rapidly and effectively and also in the elaboration of questions relating to giving assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to accelerate the development of its electrical and postal communications continued.

Other Spheres of Cooperation

In their work CEMA organs attach great importance to questions relating to the steady growth of the working people's prosperity and to satisfying rational requirements for industrial consumer goods. [paragraph continued]

Proceeding from the specific circumstances of the sectors producing consumer goods, cooperation among the CEMA member countries was geared toward promoting the creating in the countries of the necessary conditions for raising the level of raw materials processing and expanding the range and improving the quality of goods supplied to one another.

A certain amount of work was done to improve internal trade and to improve the planning system and methods.

Cooperation in the supply of materials and equipment deepened. Specific measures were elaborated to further improve it.

The CEMA Permanent Commission on Standardization confirmed 593 CEMA standards in 1979, including 240 relating to products from the machine-building, electrical engineering and radio-electronic industries; 128 relating to the chemical and oil and gas industries; and 81 relating to ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. The CEMA Standards Institute began creating a system for standardizing documents relating to work in the sphere of standardization, metrology and product quality.

Through cooperation in the sphere of statistics the CEMA member countries largely completed the comparison of the most important value indicators of the national economy's development on the basis of the figures for 1978. Experimental calculations were made to compare a number of new indicators--national income produced, productivity of social labor and the population's total consumption of industrial end products. A general classifier of the CEMA member countries' industrial and agricultural output was approved.

Economic, scientific and technical cooperation is expanding and deepening among the countries in the sphere of invention activity and patenting, health care and a number of other spheres.

International Relations

Yugoslavia continued to participate in the work of CEMA organs in 22 spheres, including the implementation of a number of measures stipulated in the LTCP'S.

Measures relating to cooperation between CEMA and the Finnish Republic were successfully implemented. New agreements were concluded on multilateral scientific and technical cooperation, as was a protocol on multilateral international cooperation in the planning and construction of certain modern production facilities.

Economic and technical cooperation with the developing countries on equal and mutually advantageous terms expanded and deepened. Whereas at the start of 1962 the CEMA countries were cooperating with 36 developing states, they are now cooperating with 86, including 25 in Asia, 41 in Africa and 20 in Latin America.

With the CEMA member countries' economic and technical assistance around 4,500 industrial enterprises and installations have been, are being or are due to be built in the developing countries, including more than 3,000 already built and operational.

In 1979 the CEMA member countries concluded more than 100 new long-term agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 39 developing states.

Agreements on CEMA cooperation with Iraq and Mexico concluded in 1975 are being implemented.

CEMA maintains various forms of contact with more than 60 international organizations on a regular basis.

All of CEMA's work is geared toward strengthening fraternal cooperation among the socialist countries and enriching it with new methods and forms corresponding increasingly fully and effectively to the tasks of the countries' socioeconomic development and helping to accelerate their progress along the path of building socialism and communism.

RACHKOV VIEWS SOVIET ENERGY SUPPLIES TO E. EUROPE

LD301251 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 17 Apr 80 p 29

[Boris Rachkov article: "Soviet Exports and the COMECON Nations Energy Supplies"]

[Text] Twenty-five percent of total energy consumption in COMECON countries and 80 percent of oil consumption is dependent on supplies from the Soviet Union.

During the present 5-year period (176-1980) the Soviet Union is supplying around 50 percent more oil to the COMECON nations than in the previous 5-year period, including 370 million tons of oil and 46 million tons of petroleum products. In the next 5-year plan, supplies will increase by 20 percent.

Despite a fourfold increase in the price of oil in 1973 the contract prices of this commodity in the Soviet Union's trade with the COMECON countries did not begin to rise before 1975. But there prices are still one-third less than world market prices.

The skepticism that is prevalent in the West regarding the ability of the Soviet Union to fulfill its export obligations with regard to oil is totally unfounded. It is true that the production of this raw material is not growing at the same rate as in the past. We are now entering a period of great expansion in the drilling volume (from 7 million meters to 10 million meters in 1980). In addition to the extremely important oilfields in Western Siberia increased production is planned in the northeastern areas of the country's European sector, in the Far East (Sakhalin) and so forth. In the long term an important new oil region will be created in Eastern Siberia. The country's continental shelf is also promising. Even in the Baltic, where until recently it was considered that there was no prospects of obtaining oil, the Soviet Union, Poland and the GDR have now started joint prospecting projects on the continental shelf.

It is also important that new methods make it possible to increase the yield of finds that have already been exploited. The average percentage yield in the COMECON countries is around 40 percent but it can rise to 50 percent with certain secondary methods of exploitation. Tertiary methods can raise yields to 60 percent. In areas with falling yields, the Bashkir ASSR and the Kuybyshev area, for example, the method of pumping polymers into the oil strata has been tested. The experiments have shown that it is possible to achieve a significant increase in yield by such a means. An increased yield of only 5 percent from the Soviet deposits gives tens of millions of tons more of oil per year.

We must also recall the swiftly growing production of natural gas in the Soviet Union. It is an insurance policy for the country's basic energy needs if there should be a--theoretically improbable--decrease in oil production. Since 1975 Soviet natural gas production has increased by 40 percent (to more than 400 billion cubic meters in 1979).

During the present 5-year plan the Soviet Union is supplying 58 billion cubic meters of natural gas to its COMECON partners. In the next 5-year period supplies will increase, chiefly through the recently completed Soyuz pipeline--when it reaches full capacity in 1980 it will supply 15.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year to the Eastern European COMECON nations. The Soyuz pipeline, which is 2,700 km long and cost $2.3 billion, can serve as an example of the cooperation between the countries--16,000 people worked on this enormous pipeline, 12,000 of them from the Eastern European COMECON countries. Another example is the 450 km oil pipeline built in the western Soviet Union by the Polish firm, Energopol. As payment for this, Poland will get 1 million tons of Soviet oil a year for a period of 20 years, Energopol is now taking part in the construction of the western section of the world's longest oil pipeline, which starts from the Siberian finds.

The Soviet Union also supplies considerable quantities of electrical power and coal to its COMECON partners. In total, Soviet energy and fuel exports to other COMECON countries amounted to 0.56 billion tons of [braensleekvivalenter; presumably, ideal fuel] during the previous 5-year plan, 0.8 billion tons during the present period, and in the next 5-year plan it will grow to around 0.96 billion tons.

But the Soviet Union's COMECON partners will solve their energy problems in the future not so much through increased Soviet supplies as through a more balanced, economical and effective use of fuel and energy. It is the most suitable method. Even if the Soviet Union has at its disposal one-fifth of the earth's fuel and energy resources, the difficulties and costs connected with prospecting, production and transport of raw materials from the country's eastern regions are growing steadily. On the other hand the Soviet Union's COMECON partners' energy requirements are also growing--between 1970 and 1990 they will grow by 250 percent. In 1979 COMECON approved a program of cooperation which is designed to solve the problems that arise in this context.

The program stipulates, among other things, a higher degree of refinement when oil is refined. It is now 50 percent, and the rest of the oil is used in the form of heating oil as fuel. By 1990 the production of light petroleum products will increase annually by 70 percent, which means that the European COMECON countries can have a further 15 million tons of motor fuel and lubricant oils.

There are also plans to increase the proportion of oil and gas used as raw materials for the chemical industry while their role as fuels, will be gradually replaced by solid fuels of which both the Soviet Union and other COMECON countries have significant resources.

The production of solid fuels (bituminous coal, coal shale and lignite) already plays an important role in Poland and the GDR, who are among the world's five largest producers of these raw materials. This production will also increase during the present 5-year period in Czechoslovakia (by almost 10 percent), Bulgaria (over 30 percent), and Romania (over 100 percent).

The Soviet Union and the other COMECON countries attach great importance to the use of coal and coal shale for the production of gas and gasoline. In the next 5-year plan the Soviet Union and Poland plan to build plants for the production of gasoline and gas using solid fuels as raw materials. In addition the technology for the refinement of combustible products from coal into diesel oil and high-quality motor fuel has already been devised jointly.

We have recently received information from Poland that scientists there have devised a method which makes it possible to produce 64 kg of liquid fuel (which increases the efficiency of power stations and is ecologically advantageous), 21 kg of semicoke and 5 kg of gaseous chemical products from 100 kg of coal.

One of the most important parts of the program mentioned above will be the erection by 1990 of a series of nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 37 million kilowatts in the European COMECON countries and in Cuba, plus 2 power stations with a combined capacity of 8 million kilowatts in the Soviet Union which will also supply electrical power to COMECON countries. This will make it possible for the Soviet Union's COMECON partners to save 75 million tons of ideal fuel [braensleekvivalenter] a year. There are prognoses which say that by 1990 the nuclear power stations will satisfy one-fourth of these countries' total electricity requirements.

However, oil is, and will remain, important for the economy of the Soviet Union and of the other COMECON countries. During the eighties the Soviet Union will also continue to supply oil to the West. The country has the basic prerequisites for increased oil production. As Soviet Geology Minister Y. Kozlovskiy recently announced the prospects for Western Siberia, which is the most important oil district in the country, have broadened considerably. A certain reduction in the rate of growth must not be seen as a sign of "oil shortages." It is well-known, what scope the Soviet Union has to concentrate investment and resources in a particular sphere. This fact together with the steps to rationalize the fuel balance gives the country and its socialist partners the promise of really quite favorable future prospects.

PRAVDA REPORTS OPENING OF EUROPEAN COMMUNIST FORUM

LD020901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 4

[Correspondent and TASS report under the rubric "At the Meeting of Communist and Workers Parties of the European Continent": "For the Sake of Peace in Europe"]

[Excerpt] Paris, 28 April--Communists--the defenders of the interests of the working class and all working people--have always been and remain in the front ranks of the peoples' struggle for peace and disarmament. This task is particularly pressing in the present situation, whtn U.S. imperialist circles and NATO are striving to eliminate the achievements of international detente and put the world back on the dangerous path of "cold war." [paragraph continues]

This struggle is of vital significance for the peoples of the European Continent, which has become a hotbed of world wars twice in our century.

The meeting of communist and workers' party of Europe for peace and disarmament, convened on the initiative of the French Communist Party [PCF] and the PZPR, began work in the French capital today. Taking part are delegations of fraternal parties from the East and West of the European continent. The Paris communists' forum is an important stage in the development of the struggle for a peaceful future for the peoples and against the intrigues of the enemies of peace and detente. Since their foundation Europe's communist parties have accumulated tremendous experience of antiwar struggles.

Welcoming the Paris meeting and wishing its participants success, the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes in an editorial today: "Imperialism has been directing its efforts against detente for a long time in Europe. It would like to jeopardize the achievements of the Helsinki conference and is trying to hinder preparations for the Madrid meeting. At the end of last year an extremely dangerous decision was adopted, on the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. Carter's recent military adventure in Iran indicates what dangers are now hanging over the world. These intrigues are meeting with resistance, in various forms, from the peoples of Europe. The situation which is becoming established cannot fail to alarm all the continent's peace-loving forces, and therefore communists."

The meeting was opened on behalf of the PCF and the PZPR by M. Gremetz, member of the PCF Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee. He said that the only question on the agenda is that of peace and disarmament in Europe. Motivated by a single desire, the initiators of the meeting set the goal of promoting the establishment of the communist parties' active role in such a topical and vitally important sphere. In our view this is the most effective means of creating the most favorable conditions for dialogue and joint actions with other political, social and religious forces in each country and at an all-European level.

M. Gremetz expressed confidence that the meeting's work will contribute to the great and humane cause, a cause which is common to the fraternal parties, whatever different conditions they may find themselves in and however various their experience.

The Paris meeting was addressed on the first day by I. Norlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Communist Party of Denmark Central Committee; R. Urbany, chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg; A. Werblan, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; E. Kivimaki, member of the Finnish Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat; (K.-G Shreder), member of the presidium and the Secretariat of the German Communist Party Board; A. Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and others.

B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the CPSU delegation, also spoke today.

YEPISHEV WRITES ON WARSAW PACT ON VICTORY JUBILEE

AU301530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Apr 80 p 6

["Army General A. Yepishev on the Character and Goals of the Warsaw Pact: Reliable Guarantor of Peace"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] IN MAY 1980 IT WILL BE 25 YEARS SINCE THE FOUNDING OF THE WARSAW PACT. AT THE REQUEST OF APN MILITARY COMMENTATOR V. MOROZOV, ARMY GEN ALEKSEY YEPISHEV, CHIEF OF THE SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY MAIN POLITICAL DIRECTORATE, SPEAKS ABOUT THE CHARACTER AND GOALS OF THIS MILITARY-POLITICAL ALLIANCE OF THE SOCIALIST STATES AND ABOUT ITS ACTIVITY AS THE GUARANTOR OF PEACE DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF CENTURY.

The Warsaw Pact is already 25 years old. Its anniversary is being celebrated immediately following the anniversary of an important date in the history of all the world's peace-loving nations--the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The proximity of these two historical events is profoundly symbolic. In the last war, the fiercest of all wars that have struck our fatherland, the Soviet people and their armed forces fought to win their freedom and the independence of their socialist fatherland. True to their international duties they fulfilled with honor their liberation mission in Europe and Asia.

The defeat of Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan was not the defeat of their armies alone. Their political systems and the ideology of the then most aggressive imperialist states also suffered defeat. Thus imperialism as a whole was dealt a severe blow.

The weakening of the world imperialist system meant favourable conditions for the development and victory of socialist revolutions in the countries of Europe and Asia, and for the creation of a world socialist system.

In the years following World War II, the socialist community of the Warsaw Pact member countries has become--in the political, economic and defense sense--a mighty and homogeneous organization. A mighty industry has been built in the friendly socialist countries, immense changes have occurred in their agriculture and the blossoming of their national cultures and the constant growth of their national prosperity has been ensured.

All these successes are the result of the tenacious work of millions of people who do not know what exploitation is and of the sensitive management of the processes of socialist construction by communist parties. AT THE SAME TIME THESE SUCCESSES ARE ALSO THE RESULT OF THE FRUITFUL COOPERATION AMONG THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WHICH RESTS ON THE PRINCIPLES OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT, AND THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM.

The successes of any one fraternal country are the successes of the socialist system as a whole. THE DEFENSE OF THOSE ACHIEVEMENTS IS A COLLECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DUTY OF ALL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. When resolving that task, the fraternal communist and workers parties abide by Marxist principles and the conclusion of V.I. Lenin, who stressed that "capitalism is an international force. An international bond of workers and international brotherhood among them are needed to defeat it."

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are consistently implementing their peace policy. At its 25th congress, the CPSU stated in this connection that as long as the NATO bloc exists, our country--together with the other Warsaw Pact member countries--would continue to strengthen their military-political alliance.

Foreign wars and militarism are totally alien to socialism--the most progressive system of our time. In the revolutionary struggle for social revival communists never place the military issue in the foreground. IT IS PEACEFUL CONDITIONS THAT SUPPORT THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM AND THAT BEST SERVE THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND ALL WORKING PEOPLE. But the wishes of the working people cannot control everything; the defeated class of exploiters and international reaction are not leaving the scene of history voluntarily. On the contrary, they are making use of every opportunity to suppress the revolution with the force of arms.

Older people well remember that as soon as the last salvoes of World War II died away, ominous clouds of the cold war began to gather over the world. A spurious story about a "Soviet military threat," originating in the most reactionary imperialist circles, was let loose on the world. Under the pretext of that story, the West launched feverish military preparations, in which a special role was played by NATO, founded in 1949, a pact that brings together the biggest imperialist countries.

By its nature, NATO is the most aggressive military bloc. It has no regional character. According to the plans of NATO strategists, the "North Atlantic" region is to consist of ALL AREAS in which the revolutionary movement of nations threatens to any degree the interests of American capital and of the monopolies of the other Western states.

From the first day of its existence, NATO unleashed an arms race and started to prepare its armies to wage an aggressive war against the socialist states. The latest measures of the United States, Great Britain and the FRG to modernize their armament and establish a staging area [nastupiste] for aggression in the center of Europe acutely increased the danger of a new war.

Joint actions of peaceful European socialist states were necessary to effectively resist the united forces of aggression. The Warsaw Pact, established by several socialist countries in Warsaw on 14 May 1955, is an important instrument serving peace and the security of the people.

The alliance, which outwardly was established for world socialism, at the same time reflected the internal substance of the socialist social system as such. It has begun to develop and function according to laws that are in contradiction to the laws of the imperialist military blocs.

The Warsaw Pact is a REGIONAL ALLIANCE OF PEACE-LOVING EUROPEAN STATES. It is founded on the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, on the principles of proletarian internationalism, on the unity of tasks and goals of the working people of the socialist countries. It rests on a united economic basis, on the unity of social and state systems that at the same time determine also the unity of the socialist countries' main interests, the profound political and economic contacts among their parties and governments as well as identical objectives as regards their common defense.

The main basis of the firm unity of the socialist states, the main source of their strength and the firm guarantee of their invincible defensive might is the close cooperation among the communist and workers parties of the fraternal countries. They all pursue a common foreign policy course. They are one as regards the strengthening of the combat alliance of the Warsaw Pact countries as long as aggressive military blocks exist and until the threat of imperialist aggression is eliminated. They are one on the international scene. They are consistently implementing the policy of ideological and organizational unity, and a coordinated strategy and tactics in the communist and international workers movement, and hence also in the organization of the defense of the world socialist system.

The fraternal socialist countries are no threat to anyone, however.

The Warsaw Pact is truly a defensive organization. But the very fact that it exists, a fact that cannot be ignored by certain militarist circles, is a mighty brake that has a favorable influence on many international processes.

The entire 25-year history of the Warsaw Pact attests to the fact that that it keeps to its course and that it is a reliable instrument of peace and security of nations. THE MILITARY MIGHT OF THE FRATERNAL SOCIALIST STATES HAS BEEN THE OBSTACLE ON WHICH ALL ATTEMPTS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM HAVE FOUNDERED AND WILL CONTINUE TO FOUNDER. Today even overt enemies of socialism--from the openly "violent" and to the various "Sovietologists" and "Kremlinologists"--who not so long ago were predicting a "long-lasting crisis" of the socialist community are forced to admit that this community is now stronger and more consolidated than ever before. Attempts to subvert the socialist community internally or from the outside, with military or "peaceful" means, will not succeed.

Imperialist reaction, seeing the role the Warsaw Pact plays in strengthening the positions of socialism, peace and international security expends extraordinary effort to refute the Marxist-Leninist principle of the international character of the defense of socialism in current conditions. It is trying to portray it as the "dictatorship" and "hegemonism" of certain countries. Bourgeois ideologists are speculating with the notion of national sovereignty; they are trying to force through the idea of the West's "extraordinary devotion to peace;" they claim that NATO threatens no one; they speak of "antiwar moods" of the governments of capitalist countries.

However, when we examine the most important steps taken in the sphere of consolidating peace and limiting the weapons race and examine the most important decisions on these issues adopted on the international scene in the past decade, we see that all of them are the result of the socialist countries' initiatives. These countries' concrete proposals on the issues of disarmament and international cooperation are an extensive, promising and realistic program for the purpose of insuring peace. During his recent election speech, L.I. Brezhnev said: "We will fight, fight consistently and continuously for its implementation."

The positive changes occurring throughout the world and the far-reaching consequences of the relaxation of tension do not make the militarist circles of imperialism, and particularly of U.S. imperialism, happy. The imperialist forces have concentrated on the weapons race, on freezing and often even on discontinuing disarmament negotiations and on provoking complications and conflicts in various parts of the world. The decision, adopted as a result of U.S. pressure, on the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on West European territory that are aimed at the Soviet Union, constitutes an extraordinary danger to peace. The hegemonist policy of the present Chinese representatives, who openly took the position of enemies of peace and socialism, has become the support of imperialism.

Fortunately the time is long gone when imperialism could dictate its will to nations. Today there exist mighty forces that are capable of withstanding the attempts of reaction to drag them into a new cold war and preventing a hot war. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries counter the "doctrine" of war hysteria and a feverish weapons race with the doctrine of consistently struggling for peace and security in the world.

It is understandable that the Warsaw Pact countries cannot ignore the attempts of the United States and the other NATO countries to change the existing balance. The Western militarists will encounter our answer, which is to strengthen the defense of the socialist community.

Recalling the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, the people of the fraternal countries and members of their armed forces profoundly understand their responsibility for the defense of their revolutionary achievements. Class brothers and friends [priatelia] in arms--they are always ready, at the appeal of the communist and workers parties, united in combat formation to fulfill their patriotic and international duty and to resolutely oppose any aggressor.

U.S. VETOES TUNISIAN UN RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE

LD011446 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 1 May 80

[Excerpts] New York, May 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: The USA again officially came out against the exercise of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The USA proved the only country to vote at the U.N. Security Council against the draft resolution on this matter. The draft resolution tabled by the delegation of Tunisia suggested that the U.N. Security Council confirm that "the Palestinian people in accordance with the U.N. Charter should be given an opportunity to exercise its inalienable national right to self-determination including the right to establish an independent state in Palestine."

The draft resolution also calls for recognition of the Palestinian refugees' right to return to their homes. Israel, it is emphasized further, "should withdraw from all territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem." The U.N. Security Council should secure understandings which would guarantee the "sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all the states in the region, including a sovereign independent state of Palestine."

These basic provisions, according to the draft resolution, should be "fully taken into consideration in all international efforts and conferences organized within the U.N. framework for the establishment of a just, lasting and all-embracing peace in the Middle East." It is exactly these provisions that are being ignored by the Camp-David agreement concluded behind the back of the Palestinian people.

Ten countries voted in support of the draft resolution and four (Britain, France, Norway and Portugal) abstained.

"Everybody is fully aware, Soviet representative Mikhail Kharlamov said, "that without satisfaction of the Palestinian people's legitimate demands for the return of the homeland which was taken away from them, there can be no peace and tranquility in the Middle East. A natural question arises: Whether the United States is interested in a just and lasting Middle East settlement? Does it seek to keep the tense situation in the Middle East so as to expand its military-political place d'armes in the area by including in it, along with Israel and Egypt, other Arab countries?"

VANCE RESIGNATION CONFIRMS 'BANKRUPTCY' OF U.S. POLICY

LD011331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch under the general headline: "Failure of Sabotage Policy"]

[Text] Washington--On Monday morning, when Cyrus Vance left his home to go to the White House, a large crowd of reporters was already waiting for him. In fact there was nothing to ask him about. The morning papers had already reported Vance's resignation as U.S. secretary of state. And fast-moving reporters already had xeroxed copies of Vance's statement on his resignation and Carter's letter accepting it. The former was dated 21 April, the latter 28 April.

If you discard from these documents the protocol formalities such as "respect," "regret," "gratitude" and so forth, their essence is this: Vance opposed the use of American military force in Iran, including the unsuccessful raid to kidnap [as published] the hostages from the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran, and refused to publicly defend and support that line of behavior by President Carter.

Vance's resignation has a background in recent and long-term developments. Let us begin with the recent developments. The decision on the raid into Iran was taken by the President at a National Security Council Conference 11 April. Despite the exceptional importance of the problem, Vance had not been notified that it would be discussed and had flown to Florida for a short vacation. This was deliberate: Both the President and his immediate entourage, primarily Zbigniew Brzezinski, were well aware of Vance's negative attitude toward the military landing operation and did not want him to set forth his objections before the council. And when Vance did learn of the conference, according to eyewitnesses, he "exploded and was ready to hit the roof."

No one knows how the secretary of state's interview with the President went. The only thing that Vance conceded was that he would postpone his move until the operation had been completed, irrespective of whether the operation was a success or a failure.

However, there are also deeper reasons behind Vance's departure, and these are rooted in the nature of the Carter administration's whole foreign policy course. Vance objectively sided with the section of the U.S. ruling circles that was more sober in its view of things, more sober in its assessment of the U.S. place and potential in the modern world. In the opinion of the press here, Vance was unhappy at the role Carter assigns to Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, in pursuing American foreign policy.

The secretary of state's resignation came as a bombshell in Washington. This is not surprising, for the last time a U.S. secretary of state handed in his resignation over differences of principle with a President was 65 years ago! It was William Jennings Bryan, who disagreed with President Wilson's European policy.

But of course, it is not just a question of the exceptional rarity of this action. As the reaction to Vance's resignation shows, there are growing fears regarding the "instability and capriciousness" of Washington's foreign policy course in Congress and in diplomatic circles, on the Capitol and among the U.S. NATO allies.

Senator Stone, a Democrat from Florida and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee Subcommittee on Near Eastern Affairs, made the following statement: "Over recent months the administration has been moving toward a hawkish approach to foreign policy issues. This forced Vance to resign." Senator McGovern, another Democrat and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that "Vance's departure means the strengthening of a more hawkish and unpredictable foreign policy." Finally, one more comment, this time from Senator Pell, the second most senior Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee: "Vance's resignation will mean a more zigzagging foreign policy, to the detriment of its stability."

Washington is now conjecturing about who will take the place vacated by Vance. The people named here as the most likely candidates are Warren Christopher, already appointed acting secretary of state; Brzezinski; Lloyd Cutler, White House legal adviser; Robert Strauss, manager of the President's election campaign; and Sol Linowitz, special ambassador in the Near East.

Vance's resignation is another severe shock for the Carter administration. Coming immediately after the failure of the adventurist raid on Tehran, the resignation has emphasized still more strongly the bankruptcy of the White House's foreign policy course and its incompatibility with U.S. national interests and the interests of peace and international security.

MUSKIE'S COMMENTS ON STATE SECRETARY'S ROLE CITED

LD011248 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] New York, May 1, TASS--Senator Edmund Muskie who was appointed to the post of U.S. secretary of state following the resignation of Cyrus Vance stated that in foreign policy he does not intend to limit himself to second roles. In an interview with the UPI news agency he emphasized that this is not just preference of this or that person but necessity to turn the position of the state secretary into the principal instrument and mouthpiece of foreign policy.

Appearing on television, George Ball, U.S. former undersecretary of state, pointed to the deleterious role which Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, now plays in shaping the country's foreign policy. George Ball said the Americans admit to the White House ambitious professors with conspiracy mania who get state secretaries under [as received]. This is how it was with Kissinger and is now the case with Brzezinski.

In this connection in the U.S. press there appeared assertions that U.S. former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance described President Carter and his assistant Brzezinski as pigmies in the White House. A State Department spokesman denied the reports.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE CRITICIZED

LD302246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] The West German news agency DPA, reporting on the press conference held by President Carter of the United States, quotes him as saying that there is no need for any urgency in holding a conference of Western countries at summit level to discuss foreign policy problems.

The agency, notes our commentator Viktor Levin, tries to put President Carter's statement in the most restrained manner, although the very fact that this point forms the headline of the item, shows how much significance is attributed to the words of the White House incumbent. The fact that it was this particular part of the verbose press conference statement that attracted particular attention, not only in the FRG but also in other West European countries, need not be doubted, nor is there any doubt about the reaction in these states. In effect, President Carter has expressed in diplomatic form a severe rebuke to his allies. When one reveals the meaning of his words, they read more or less as follows: Keep your noses out of the United States' affairs; they are none of your business. Actually, Carter did not display all that much diplomacy. After all, the question of the usefulness of such a conference for an exchange of opinions had just begun to be discussed in confidence, but Carter, out loud and without beating about the bush, rejected the idea.

It would appear that they believe in Washington that the West European partners will put up with anything, and it must be said that there are quite definite grounds for such a conclusion. It was believed in these countries that before raising the question of a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, Washington was supposed to consult with its allies, but after one little word from across the ocean, Bonn began trying to make its national Olympic committee give up sending a delegation to Moscow.

The dependence of the same country, the FRG, on deliveries of Iranian oil, is extremely great. Nevertheless, in the question of economic sanctions against Iran, it follows the American point of view. The military action against Iran raised still more doubts in West Europe about Washington's foreign-policy course. Its persistent desire to approach the solution of most complex international problems in cavalier fashion caused such a negative reaction that it even spilled over onto the pages of the bourgeois newspapers. West Europe literally shuddered at the thought of where the world might be taken by the unpredictable and irresponsible policy of the United States.

Certain West European leaders, the Washington POST wrote only yesterday, a few hours before President Carter's press conference, have recently been expressing fears that the administration is moving towards a catastrophic confrontation with Moscow. But Washington clearly intends to continue its dangerous course, without taking a scrap of notice of the opinion of its allies. Only one thing is demanded from them: Uncomplaining subordination, doing everything that is wanted across the ocean. It was precisely this which was demonstrated by President Carter's press conference.

More on Press Conference

LD301816 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Washington, 30 April, (TASS)--In an attempt to justify the USA's aggressive action in Iran which, as is well known, ended in a shameful fiasco in the eyes of the American public and the eyes of the world public, President J. Carter has held a press conference in the White House. He expressed his "disappointment," "regret" and "grief"--not, however, at his decision to mount the provocative diversion but rather in connection with its failure.

Although the aggressive operation against Iran undertaken on the initiative of the White House has aroused numerous protests within the United States, and one of the administration's leading figures, Secretary of State C. Vance, has even tendered his resignation, the President stated at the press conference that it was "his duty as President to carry out such an operation." This presidential thesis, however, was called in question by pressmen, who tried unavailingly to get Carter to explain just how expedient a provocative diversion of this sort was.

Carter used the press conference to make new threats of punishment against Iran and its people and of stepping up economic and political "sanctions," which are counter to the UN Charter, by both the United States and its Western allies. The President did not rule out the repetition of such operations against Iran, saying that such a repetition was requested of him by, among others, the participants themselves in this "enterprise," whom he had met the day before.

The President stated that he did not intend to make any apologies to Iran for any past actions which the United States, during the 25 years of the shah's bloody dictatorship, committed against that country, since he said he does not feel "any guilt" on behalf of the United States. (As is well-known, in 1953 Washington used the hand of the CIA to overthrow the Mossadeq government, thus restoring the shah's regime to power in Iran).

Carter tried to turn everything upside down in his attempt to assert that it is not the United States which, by undertaking various Draconian measures to pressure Iran and by concentrating a huge naval armada off its shores, is committing crimes against Iran, but Iran which allegedly commits "terrible crimes" against the United States.

He confirmed that at the very beginning of the "hostage crisis" Washington began preparations for military operations against Iran while conducting diplomatic talks as a cover. "Back in November of last year when the hostages had only just been detained," the President said, "we began preparations for the rescue operation. By the time we had begun working out the final plans for this specific rescue operation we had already completed training and testing the men, equipment and hardware." Thus the head of the White House has confirmed once again that all earlier statements by U.S. officials on an attempt to resolve the "American-Iranian crisis" by peaceful means were mere camouflage for the preparation of an aggressive action against Iran.

ARTICLES CONTINUE CRITICISM OF ABORTED RESCUE MISSION

'Madness', 'Dangerous Philosophy'

LD011515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "Reaping the Fruits of Adventurism"]

[Text] Washington--America is still in a state of shock caused by the failure of the subversive operation to save the hostages. [paragraph continues]

The torrent of information containing all the latest details of the unsuccessful raid which the U.S. press and television is showering down on Americans is provoking the most diverse and at times contradictory emotions--anger, disappointment, confusion, chauvinist passion, shame, grief. Some are putting on a brave face, maintaining that--nothing ventured, nothing gained, as they say: It did not work the first time--it will the second time; the first step is always the hardest and so on. Others are seriously disturbed by Washington's adventurist course, fearing that it may lead the country too far. Both groups are trying to unravel the reasons for what happened, but proceeding from completely opposite premises: some with the aim of successfully repeating the raid, others with the aim of preventing a repetition.

The administration (primarily the Pentagon) is trying to blame the catastrophe which has befallen it on "equipment failure". Generals and experts are giving the public long-winded explanations about helicopter motors "not liking" desert sands and sandstorms even less....

But this is not really the point at all. Rather what is at issue is a White House policy whose mechanism is being corroded with increasing force by adventurism and recklessness.

In the Salt Desert near Tabas it was not only the RH-53D helicopters that crashed and went up in flames. Carter's policy also suffered its latest defeat. Comparatively recently--27 March--the President gave an interview to Washington POST correspondent Greenfield. The conversation touched on the connection between the use of military force and domestic policy considerations. Carter said: "The riskier the actions used by a President, the greater his popularity" and as an example he cited the story of the seizure of the Mayaguez (May 1975). Former U.S. President Ford ordered this ship to be recaptured by military force. During the operation 41 U.S. servicemen died. By a wicked irony of fate, precisely at that moment Cambodia freed 40 crew members of the Mayaguez. In the aforementioned interview Carter, drawing a parallel between himself and Ford, did his utmost to underline his own wisdom and restraint despite the "temptation" to perform "heroics." He said: "We have a choice: political military and economic. I have resolved to use the political and economic but to totally refrain from the military. During the whole of my administration's existence we have not lost one single human life in military operations."

The President sinned against the facts, to put it mildly. Now, after the failure of the raid, it has become known that it was almost 1 year in preparation and that all the profuse talk about "wisdom and restraint" was just a diversionary maneuver, a smokescreen with whose help the American ruling circles attempted to lead world public opinion, the NATO allies and their own people by the nose. Incidentally, the phrase "we have not lost a single human life in military operations" has been used as an advertising slogan in Carter's election campaign. It was constantly turning up in television commercials. As of yesterday this will no longer happen, or at any rate it should not.

Frightful, horrible, repulsive pictures were shown on television yesterday--eight charred bodies of the American "Green Berets" who died during the unsuccessful raid. Wrapped in plastic bags, they had been brought to the American Embassy building in Tehran. No, that was not the way they intended to reach it! And here is a further touch, full of irony and edification. Five injured commandos were taken to Lackland Air Force Base near San Antonio in Texas.

When, at a press conference held in the Pentagon on 27 April, a high-ranking U.S. Defense Department spokesman was asked to name the chief reason for the failure of the raid on Tehran, he replied without a moment's hesitation: "Bad luck." How simple and clear it all is, is it not? They failed to bring the people of Iran to their knees? Bad luck. They failed to crush Vietnam? Bad luck. Is there not too much bad luck? Perhaps there is something more?

Here I would like to touch on a coincidence which, unlike technical and tactical ones, is far from accidental. It so suited the historical calendar that the unsuccessful provocative raid on Tehran was undertaken on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the fall (for the Americans) and the liberation (for the Vietnamese) of Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City. Then, too, the U.S. Embassy building was the center of attention, with helicopters in the role of the "chief characters." How can one forget the dramatic newsreel shots recording "green dragonflies" taking off from the embassy roof crammed with American diplomats and with South Vietnamese puppets clinging to them in an attempt to flee the people's wrath?

In the sands of Iran, American aircraft failed. In the jungles of Vietnam, the entire giant American war machine failed. Given the natural difference in scale, these two events are not an "equipment failure" [nakladka: presumably typo for nepoladka] but a historical natural law. Parallels between these events suggest themselves. They are dictated not only by symbolic but also by perfectly practical earthly circumstances.

The Carter administration, which has suffered a shameful failure in the Persian Gulf, is now trying to make the best of a bad job. Pentagon chief Brown and Brzezsinki, the President's chief foreign policy adviser, who appeared on television yesterday, maintain, for example, that the raid was successful even though it failed. How is that? It is like this--the raid showed, you see, that Washington has a long arm and can "reach" (Brzezinski's words) Iran. "Madness is also a tool of diplomacy," newspapers write in this connection. If you can convince your enemy that you are mad and your behavior irrational, he will start to be rather afraid of you. A dangerous philosophy, particularly for those who profess it. You will not get far with the diplomacy of madness, as with the helicopters involved in the adventure. And the chances of crashing and going up in flames are too great.

'Personal Ambition' Determined Raid

LD011007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch under the general headline: "Failure of Sabotage Policy"]

[Text] New York--The White House is now trying to put a brave face on it after the scandalous failure of the landing in Iran: It is trying its utmost to prove that this action was necessary and was not, so it says, aimed against the Iranian people. Particular stress is being laid on the claim that the operation was not military in character. What was it then? A pleasant stroll taken by a few dozen Americans? The situation is clear: American military airplanes and helicopters invaded Iran's airspace, violating its sovereignty, and American landing forces were put down on Iranian soil with the intention to freeing the hostages by force.

The hypocritical claims and attempts to make things out what they are not, as the saying goes, were needed to create the impression that the President had not abandoned his promise to seek to resolve the American-Iranian conflict "by peaceful means."

That he had not broken his pledge to the West European countries and Japan not to resort to military operations. It was also for this purpose that the White House needed to stress repeatedly the "humanitarian" aspect of the operation. Another material reason for this claim consists in the desire to show that the President did not break the 1973 law forbidding the use of armed force outside the country without consultation with and the consent of Congress.

Nonetheless, the most important question would seem to be something else: Why was the "rescue operation" launched when it was, at the end of April? By then Washington had succeeded in making its allies impose economic and political sanctions against Iran, and Carter had largely gotten his own way. This was in exchange for a White House promise not to take military action. However, it has been learned that the Pentagon began devising the plan for a raid on the buildings where the hostages were being held back in November, shortly after the American Embassy in Tehran was seized.

Throughout December Washington fueled the tension: Money belonging to Iran was frozen in American banks and sanctions ag ainst Iran were announced. But all of a sudden everything changed: Washington began to assure the Iranian leaders of its friendship, desire to help the country and even intention of supplying military materiel. This turnabout was linked with events in Afghanistan and with the general trend of American foreign policy. The White House decided to exploit those events to turn the Muslim world against the Soviet Union and to make political capital in the Near Eastern countries. The assurances of friendly feelings toward Muslims were accompanied by an intensification of the American military presence in the region.

And the White House has not abandoned these plans even now that the armed action against Iran has failed. Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, has stated that the continuing instability in Iran poses a threat to the West since, he says, "leftwingers" could seize power in the country. On the other hand a successful "rescue operation" would have led to contacts between Iran and the West and would have stopped "Iran's slide toward the Soviet Union." The President spoke out still more cynically on this theme during his television speech: The raid was launched, in his words, to "reduce world tension."

The situation whereby the hostages remained in Tehran while the President attracted national attention by his "struggle to free them" greatly suited J. Carter. A month before the Tehran events his popularity in the country had fallen to an exceptionally low 29 percent. The picture began to change after the seizure of the hostages: Carter climbed in the opinion polls.

However, the President's position gradually became increasingly complex--he began to be defeated in primaries. Some dramatic venture was needed to regain popularity. There was certainly more than one motive behind the decision to send the sabotage group into Iran, but personal ambition clearly played the determining role in a military action that could have had dangerous international consequences.

However, attempts are being made here to stifle the criticism of the President and thus of Washington's foreign policy course. At the same time attempts are being made to intimidate Iran and foist on it the American version of a solution to the conflict.

Counterrevolutionary Coup Aim of Mission

LD021005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Matveyev article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Lessons of an Operation"]

[Text] As new circumstances surrounding the armed actions by the U.S. military in Iran to land a subversive force there are being revealed, the increasingly serious dimensions of the threat to peace, and not just in the Persian Gulf region, created as a result of these actions are becoming obvious.

In embarking on this action the U.S. ruling circles discarded the elementary norms of international law, including the UN Charter. They resorted to a flagrant attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, threatened its sovereign rights, and attempted, under the figleaf of a "rescue operation," to carry out a counterrevolutionary coup in Iran, relying on their own agents which had been sent there and on local accomplices.

Obviously, they were counting on putting into operation the mechanism prepared for intervention against Iran, stopping at no pretext, and using various means from the military arsenal available to the United States, including chemical warfare means. The press in the United States is now writing about how the U.S. saboteurs who landed in Iran were carrying such means.

It was not a case of a narrow local operation. It began to be prepared in last November. It was then behind the scenes in Washington, that activity was undertaken aimed also at attempting to eliminate the gains of the democratic revolution in Afghanistan. It may be concluded that the preparation for fueling internal conflicts in Iran and for an incursion into that country by cutthroats from the U.S. "special troops" proceeded simultaneously with the preparation of acts of subversion against the Afghan revolution and was part of Washington's general efforts to restore its lost imperialist positions in that part of Asia.

While groups of bandits and saboteurs were being trained and are continuing to be trained in Pakistan with the active assistance of the PRC and the United States, available information indicates similar activity in Israel on the part of the sister of the deposed shah, Ashraf, aimed at liquidating the gains of the Islamic revolution in Iran with the aid of Iranian counterrevolutionary forces formed in Israel.

The authors of these designs did not succeed in implementing them either in Afghanistan or in Iran. It is with all the greater zeal that they continued to nurture designs for direct military action against Iran, camouflaged under the guise of a "humanitarian operation." The directors of this "scenario" are now wringing their hands, saying that "everything was fine" at the rehearsals but things got stuck when they embarked on operations in Iran. An unforseen hitch arose here.

And some Western figures close to Washington were obliged to acknowledge the dangerousness of these U.S. actions to the interests of peace. C. Vance's resignation as U.S. secretary of state was caused by his disagreement with President Carter's line on the Iran issue. Some figures close to the President are voicing fears of "sliding down the slippery path" to dangerous confrontation in the Persian Gulf.

At least five countries were directly involved in the U.S. Armed Force's actions against Iran. A squadron of U.S. C-130 military transport aircraft carrying landing forces flew to Iran from an airfield near Cairo. It flew over the territory of Saudi Arabia, landed on the Island of Masirah, which belongs to Oman, and then, proceeding further, stopped over at a Pakistani airfield at Barn and finally landed in the region of the great Salt Desert 430 km southeast of Tehran. These aircraft returned to a U.S. Air Base in the FRG.

Bonn's official circles stated that they knew nothing about this armed action of Washington's which was being prepared, until the news agencies reported it. The FRG Government only knew of it when the operation failed. It emerges that Washington presents its closest NATO ally with a fait accompli--and what a fait accompli!

FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, commenting on this U.S. action, urged that "sentence should not be passed hastily...." But what will happen--it is appropriate to ask--if Washington decides to use the territory of the FRG and its other NATO partners, where U.S. military bases are situated, for new acts of aggression, which could result in a military conflict?

In the light of recent events the Pentagon's plans to impose on West Europe new U.S. nuclear missile weapons with a range considerably in excess of the range of the U.S. weapons at present deployed in the NATO countries looks even riskier for peace and security in Europe. These U.S. plans threaten not only the security of the Soviet Union and our Warsaw Pact allies but also the countries of the Near and Middle East since the latter may be within the extreme range of these new U.S. weapons.

In Washington these days it is being said openly that the United States has far-reaching plans to create, in addition to the "strategic zones" in West Europe and the Far East, a third such zone in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf targeted on the oil-producing countries situated there. Such plans are cherished with particular importunity by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs. Incidentally, he was with Pentagon chiefs at the National Command Center in Washington, directing the operations to land American saboteurs in Iran. And, as U.S. newspapers write, he was the main author of that plan.

Making the best of a bad job, certain politicians in West Europe are trying to convince the public in their countries that the United States will calm down now that it has failed in its action against Iran--Washington POST commentator Oberdorfer, citing the opinion of "prominent White House staffers," rejects these assumptions. Brzezinski is who they have in ind here. In an interview which he has just granted to journalists, Brzezinski goes so far as to maintain that it is a question of "the progressive disintegration of Iran as a state formation." He talks of "the end of Iran." Indeed, a hungry hen dreams of millet!

No, Washington, by all accounts, does not intend to calm down. On the contrary, it is preparing new provocations and new aggressive actions, and not only in the region of the Near and Middle East but also in other parts of the globe. Upcoming major U.S. naval and air maneuvers on the approaches to Cuba have been announced. At a "extraordinary" session of NATO countries' representatives to be convened in mid-May the American side is expected to put sharp new pressure on all Western and doubters in that bloc with a view to expediting the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe. Washington is insistently demanding that West European countries step up military preparations and their contribution to aggressive U.S. steps on a global scale.

Even though the controllers of American policy demonstrate over and over again their disdain for observing even a formal semblance of "partnership" within the NATO framework by informing the allies of steps planned by Washington, very muffled murmuring is to be heard from them. In fact, they have allowed themselves to be hitched to Washington's chariot, which is careening down a slope. However, a clear, principled stand by those West European countries with which Washington particularly values its ties could have a restraining influence on those people in the United States who would like to play with fire in the international arena.

Special mention should be made of the position of the governments of certain countries in the Middle and Near East in connection with the recent aggressive U.S. actions against Iran. While posing as a "defender of Islam," Egyptian President as-Sadat has in fact opened his country's doors to the stranglers of the Islamic revolution in Iran by granting the U.S. military the possibility of carrying out the piratical operation to land American saboteurs in Iran. One also wonders what led Pakistan to permit C-130 aircraft heading for Iran to land there. The Government of Pakistan must have known that Washington has long been sharpening knives against the victorious Iranian revolution.

Everyone who is really concerned about the fate of liberation movements in this part of the globe and who advocates respect for the peoples' inalienable sovereign rights must realize that imperialist circles have been formed to reckon with the real correlation of forces in the world and retreat when they encounter a proper rebuff. You will wheedle no favors out of aggressive circles through complicity with them. It whets their appetite. It is not for nothing that influential U.S. commentators acknowledge that precisely the existence of the Soviet Union is a factor which U.S. hawks have been forced to take into consideration in plans concerning Iran, and not only Iran. It is also characteristic that, as the same commentators admit, militant-minded U.S. circles would long ago have decided on extreme measures in their anti-Iranian designs if they had not taken account of certain immutable facts of modern reality. Thus practical experience graphically demonstrates on whom the Islamic countries seeking to assert their sovereignty and wishing to be complete masters in their own home can rely.

Time and life were and still are the very best teachers in this respect.

Zhukov: 'Signal for Coup'

LD021047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 80 p 5

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Why Did 'Delta' Invade Iran?"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] All the American papers, all American radios and televisions sets have recently been literally crammed with sensational reports on the preparations, staging and failure in Iran of the notorious "Blue Light" "assault landing operation" carried out on direct orders from President Carter by the "Delta" group, which is one of the American special forces.

There is a cornucopia of data, figures and details of the events of 24 April. There is even an estimate of the cost of the abortive operation. It cost the Pentagon the round sum of $150 million.

Buried within this plethora of sensations is one question that remains unanswered: WHY was all this embarked upon, what was the purpose of the "Delta" group's invasion of Iran? [paragraph continues]

In his 28 April explanation to the Senate President Carter perverts Article 51 of the UN Charter, which talks about a state's right to individual and collective self-defense, by asserting that this article justifies such invasions.

In an attempt somehow to camouflage the military nature of this act he made the unsubstantiated claim that "the members of the rescue (?) group--about 90 men--who were equipped for military actions (!), plus various backup personnel" were carrying out an assignment "dictated by humanitarian considerations." Moreover, he gave the assurance that its assignment "was not directed against Iran."

In that case, against whom, pray, did the raiders intend to use the weapons, including toxic gas, they had brought with them? Even the number one knucklehead in Texas or Oklahoma would find it hard to believe the fairytales put about by American propaganda to the effect that these "humane" thugs, who had been through 20 rehearsals, storming a replica of the American Embassy in Tehran specially built in the United States, intended, like fairy godmothers, to put almost the whole of Tehran to sleep with a wave of the magic wand and then carry off the sleeping beauties--the American Embassy employees held hostage there!

According to certain information seeping out of Washington, the specialists who planned the operation reckoned that "acceptable casualties among the Iranians" guarding the captured American Embassy in Tehran would be of the order of hundreds dead. So it would be better not to have mentioned the word "humanitarian."

But let us get back to the main issue. WHY, for what purpose did the "Delta" group invade Iran? To free the hostages? Yet it is clear to anyone with common sense that these hostages--and many states, including the USSR, have called their capture an illegal act--can only and should only be released as a result of peaceful talks; moreover, all the Iranian people's well-known legitimate demands must be satisfied. Has anybody forgotten that it was Carter himself who provoked the Iranians into seizing the embassy by not only giving the criminal shah refuge from justice but also "freezing" $8 billion of Iranian money deposited in American banks.

And everyone knows that the "humane" American thugs' armed attacks on the American Embassy in Tehran would inevitably have ended in the hostages' deaths.

So why was the operation mounted at all?

The answer to this question is supplied by information which has recently seeped out of Washington, literally drop by drop. This information fully corroborates the 28 April statement by Ayatollah Khalkhali, who was instructed by the Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni to investigate the true purpose of the American invasion: "THE UNITED STATES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT A MAJOR PLOT IN IRAN. THEIR GOAL WAS NOT TO GET THE HOSTAGES OUT, THEIR TASK WAS TO DESTROY THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC."

In fact, irrefutable facts give grounds for saying that the widely publicized "rescue operation" was merely a cover for the true essence of the "Blue Light" plan: It was to be a signal FOR A COUP D'ETAT, which would involve, of course, not only some 90 or 180 thugs from the "Delta" group, disguised, incidentally, as "Iranian Revolutionary Guards" but also, as Khalkhali said, several thousand agents who had already been sent to Iran, including the shah's people who had fled abroad during the revolution and were assembled there, retrained, sent back and told to wait until the time was right.

It turned out that this dirty work had been carried out under the patronage of the shah's notorious sister, Ashraf Pahlavi, who had stationed herself in Israel for this purpose and had provided generous funds from the capital plundered by the shah for the training of counterrevolutionary strike detachments. The organizers of the "Blue Light" operation did not trust the shah's servants entirely, so they also sent to Iran a large number of Persian-speaking American agents. Thus was formed the "fifth column" which was to move as soon as the "Delta" group arrived in Iran.

All this is now being hinted at, although pretty transparently, by the American press. Here are a few admissions:

"Senator J. Glenn assumed that the 180-man rescue (?) mission was probably expecting help...from a 'fifth column' in the pay of the United States" (New York DAILY NEWS, 26 April).

"Back last November specially trained commandoes (strike groups) began to be sent to Iran. Persian-speakers, they passed themselves off as Iranians and set about gathering intelligence data" (the New York DAILY NEWS again, on 27 April).

"During the planned attack by the assault force on the American Embassy the commandoes were to have organized 'riots or unrest' in Tehran to distract attention from the main operation. The question arises, however: Was not the 'rebels' task a wider one?" (the New York POST, 27 April).

Many of these semi-admissions are to be found in the American press, but it was perhaps Washington POST correspondent J. Wilson who provided most details on the plan. In an article published on 28 April he quoted information he had received from "official government representatives" and stated bluntly:

"Secret collaboration with sympathisers inside Iran was the main (!) reason, American military strategists believed, for thinking that they would be able to bring the hostages out of the Tehran Embassy with little or no bloodshed....friendly Iranians were operating in two areas of the country to help the American rescue team comprising the members of the select 'Blue Light' formation. The first place was the mountain retreat approximately 100 miles from Tehran where it was planned to conceal the commandos, and helicopters. The second small group was operating in Tehran itself. Most likely, the group contained several people, probably Americans, able to operate radio sets to maintain contact with the helicopters."

Ayatollah Khalkhali, who studied the secret documents left behind in the desert by the "Delta" group thugs in their panic to get away, established that the purpose of the landing was not only to seize the Tehran district of Amjadiye, adjoining the American Embassy and (Kekhrizek) Airfield, but also to put the capital's Mehrabad Airport out of action and, to cap it all, take Imam Khomeyni hostage (!).

It is clearly no accident that in recent days Washington figures have kept saying that Iran is "disintegrating," that chaos and anarchy are reigning and the state is threatened, as Brzezinski put it, with "destruction." This is all a blatant propagandist preparation for a new round of violent actions.

If anybody still had any doubts on this score they were dispelled by the U.S. President himself. At his 30 April White House press conference he again threatened Iran and its people with further punishment. Nor did Carter rule out a repetition of the aggressive acts against Iran, stating that he had been asked about this in particular by the actual participants in the "Blue Light" operation whom he had met the day before. By all appearances, despite the first failure, they are preparating a repetition of the operation carried out by the CIA in 1953 when American agents overthrew the Mossadeq government and put the exiled shah back on the throne.

Here is a characteristic detail: Immediately after the failure of the "blue light" operation the American agents who had been waiting patiently under cover burst into activity as if calling to their transatlantic masters: We are waiting, come back soon, let us act! In one day alone there were several explosions in Tehran, killing 2 people and injuring 28.

And almost simultaneously two American F-14 fighters were attacking an Iranian Air Force patrol aircraft, but they were driven off by Iranian fighters which sped to the aircraft's aid.

There is every reason to believe that the failure suffered by the organizers of the adventurist "Blue Light" operation has taught them nothing. According to the paper NEWSDAY, Brzezinski said: "I am proud (!) to have been associated with this mission. I am proud of what we tried to do." There is scarcely any doubt that these people will resume their dirty work at the first opportunity and try to overthrow the legitimate government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and regain control of the republic. "Prominent White House officials," the Washington POST wrote, "dismissed the suggestion that the United States would now behave a little more quietly."

This is why Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni's warning that the Iranian people must increase vigilance and mobilize all efforts to rebuff the enemies was very timely in these tense days. He instructed the army, the gendarmerie, the police and the "Corps of Guards of the Islamic Revolution" to be in a state of combat readiness and urged the country's entire population to be ready for defense.

BOLSHAKOV SCORES ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN U.S.

LD011153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Hands Off Cuba!"]

[Text] A noisy anti-Cuban campaign has been launched in the United States. By means of this campaign the White House is trying to justify its policy of provocations against the Island of Freedom. Disseminating fabrications on the "Cuban threat" to Central American countries, Washington is also endeavoring to justify its occupation of part of Cuba's territory, which is occupied by the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo.

In recent days the anti-Cuban hysteria in the United States has assumed an even larger scale. The Pentagon has announced military maneuvers off the shores of Cuba ("solid shield-80"), during which a mass landing of marines on the territory of the Guantanamo Base will again be rehearsed. Attention is also drawn to the fact that whole flotillas of small boats carrying counterrevolutionary emigres are poking about off Cuba's shores.

At the same time, in whipping up the atmosphere of tension in the Caribbean, official Washington now and again slips the American press "confidential information" with a view to slandering Cuba. The CIA clearly dreamed up a "secret Cuban plan" for Central America, in accordance with which Havana is allegedly planning to establish "communist regimes" in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala in the course of 2-3 years. The United States is trying to explain the success of the Nicaraguan revolution in terms of nothing but a mythical "Cuban conspiracy."

The anti-Cuban campaign being organized and whipped up by Washington responsible organs is arousing indignation and protests among people of good will throughout the world. In many countries the public is expressing solidarity with the island of freedom and coming out against American imperialism's new intrigues in the Caribbean.

In a letter to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban CP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, wrote the other day that the "scandalous, dirty anti-Cuban campaign is by no means a sign of the strength of imperialism, which sees that the peoples are rising up against its domination more and more resolutely."

The tremendous influence Cuba enjoys in the world enrages the imperialists, who see that the republic is an active member of the nonaligrment movement.

Socialist Cuba is not alone. On its side are its friends and allies, first and foremost the USSR and the other socialist community countries. They are saying: "Hands off Cuba!" This demand is supported by all progressive mankind.

DEMANDS TO BE MADE OF JAPAN DURING OHIRA'S VISIT

LD011222 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 1, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira arrived in Washington. Today during a one-day visit he is to hold talks with President Carter and meet with the leadership of Congress. According to the general opinion of local observers, the talks will mainly concern problems connected with the situation in southwest Asia and bid fair to be complex.

Ohira is the first head of government of a big country--ally of the USA, to arrive in Washington after the failure of the U.S. sabotage against Iran. Therefore local official circles are trying to present the visit as a manifestation of U.S. allies' solidarity with the Carter administration's adventuristic course in the Persian Gulf region.

The Department of State issued a special statement concerning Ohira's visit. The statement emphasizes that the USA highly appreciates the support and cooperation which it got from Japan on major international issues.

During the talks in Washington the United States is expected to demand that Japan further boost its "productive cooperation" with the USA and first of all strictly fulfil the decisions as to political and economic sanctions against Iran. The Ohira government agreed to impose the sanctions under the strongest pressure on the part of the Carter administration, though this totally contradicts the economic interests of Japan which lost the oil that was supplied from Iran. Ohira intends to ask the USA to help to make up if only partially for the loss of Iranian deliveries. But the general opinion is that the Carter administration cannot do anything in this respect.

The United States, on the other hand, will demand that Japan provide backing in southwest Asia not only by increasing economic aid to Pakistan and Turkey--to which Japan agrees on the whole--but also by giving economic aid to Oman, Kenya and Somalia where the USA expects to get military bases for its rapid-deployment corps.

The talks will also concern an increase in Japan's military budget and in its spending for the maintenance of the U.S. troops which are in the Japanese islands. The USA presses for a step-up of Japan's purchases of U.S. weapons, aircraft, in particular, as well as for participation of Japanese submarines in patrolling in the western areas of the Pacific Ocean.

By making lots of demands upon Japan, the USA itself does not intend to make any substantial concessions, first of all, in the field of trade, to it. On the contrary, the USA is increasingly demanding that Japan reduce the export of its commodities to the USA, and boost the import of U.S. commodities.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS CARTER'S UNFULFILLED ELECTION PROMISES

LD011002 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] In the previous election campaign the Democratic Party and its candidate for the presidency promised to be true to the goals of the great society. That meant a commitment to continue President Johnson's line of conducting extensive social reforms. Now what's happened to that commitment? What are the results of the current administration's activities in the social area? Our news analyst Igor Aleksandrov comments:

Over the past 3 and 1/2 years, (?there's certainly) not been a single major social reform. The promises to continue the plans for creating a great society, plans that incidentally were already abandoned during the Johnson administration, this time were cast aside absolutely. Despite the election pledges the current administration is conducting a social policy that's far removed from the interests, hopes and demands of the broad mass of working people. When Carter was running for the presidency he reproached the Republicans with ignoring the tasks of eliminating poverty in the United States. In a statement on 14 September 1976 Mr Carter pointed out that the number of Americans living in poverty was growing. Indeed, the Republicans in office did nothing to reduce the number of people living below the poverty line. That number, therefore, not only failed to diminish under the Republican administration but even increased by 100,000.

Under the current administration the number of America's poor has continued to grow. There is to date an increase of nearly 400,000. Many times Jimmy Carter, as presidential candidate, promised to put an end to the unjust tax system which serves the selfish interests of the rich. He even regarded the system as a [words indistinct] humanity. Of course, it would be more correct to brand it as a [word indistinct] for the United States. The President promised to introduce just taxation and take the superheavy burden off the shoulders of the working man.

But these and many other similar promises were soon forgotten. The foundations of the unjust tax system remained untouched. Now, just as in 1976, the broad mass of Americans is shouldering an unbearable burden of taxes. The 1978 law on taxes was adopted first and foremost in the interests of the corporations and moneyed Americans. They've got three quarters of the sum resulting from an insignificant reduction of taxes. Also taken in the interests of America's rich was a 1977 amendment to the social insurance law. The system of payments into the social insurance fund is of a distinctly regressive character; the bigger a person's income, the less he has to pay. The administration not only failed to change this unjust state of things, it made the situation even worse. These examples show how little election promises are worth.

Actually, the only commitment which the current administration has honored is the one that concerns corporate profits. In this field words have been matched by deeds. In his time Carter, as presidential candidate, promised to guarantee an increase in the monopolies' profits, and indeed these profits jumped from $92 billion in 1976 and $144 billion in 1979.

The fact that the main election promises made to the working man were not honored by the administration has had a definite impact on its current home and foreign policies. Everything possible is being done to distract the voters from the real internal problems and make ordinary Americans forget about the promises that were made to them. Hence the deliberately provoked crisis in relations with Iran, a crisis that continues. For the same purpose heaps of lies are being spread about the Soviet Union's policy regarding Afghanistan, and anti-Soviet hysteria is being fanned up; so are chauvinistic feelings. All (?moves) are regarded as good in the attempt to avoid honoring the promises made to the U.S. voters during the previous election campaign.

And for that purpose men in Washington are not only gambling with the lives of Americans, they are gambling with the destinies of world peace.

CARTER'S DECISION TO BEGIN CAMPAIGNING NOTED

LD012210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1510 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Washington, 1 May, [TASS correspondent V. Gan]--Meeting with failure after failure in his home and foreign policy actions, J. Carter, the U.S. President, has decided to alter the tactics of his campaign for reelection for a second term. Speaking in the White House at a meeting with representatives of the public, he announced his intention to play a "direct" part in the election campaign, and to this end to make "limited" campaign trips around the country. At the same time Carter asserted that the problems which have hitherto "detained" him in the White House are already allegedly "undergoing solution." By way of example the President cited, in particular, the raid by American terrorists into Iran, the adoption of trade, economic and diplomatic "sanctions" against that country, and the enlistment of support for them from American allies.

The President also paid particular attention to Washington's attempts to impose an international boycott of the summer Olympics in Moscow.

As observers note, these "arguments" by the White House chief do not stand up to criticism. It is not the success but the failure of these "initiatives," as well as the United States' deteriorating economic situation, that are forcing the President to review his election campaign tactics. His strategists' calculation that, sheltering behind international crises which they have themselves precipitated, Carter could dodge the criticism of American voters, has turned out to be a rash one.

According to the latest public opinion polls, dissatisfaction is mounting in the United States with the administration's activity both inside the country, and abroad, something which is reflected in the steady fall in popularity of President Carter. In these conditions, note local political observers, the President has no option but to renounce his "self-imposed incarceration" in the White House in order to attempt to lift his shaken reputation through personal contacts with voters.

VANCE VISIT TO CANADA TO GAIN SUPPORT FOR CARTER ACTIONS

LD242048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1121 GMT 24 Apr 80

[Text] Ottawa, 24 April (TASS)--U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance has ended a 1-day "working" visit to the Canadian capital. He held talks with P. Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister, and M. MacGuigan, secretary of state for external affairs.

According to the CANADIAN PRESS agency, the purpose of the U.S. foreign policy department chief's visit was to get the Canadian Government's support for President Carter's latest actions in the international arena. The GLOBE AND MAIL newspaper notes for its part that Vance's talks with the Canadian leaders effectively covered only events in Iran and Afghanistan, while many important bilateral problems, including ones of deep concern to Canada, were ignored.

By all accounts Washington, by using the tactic of pressure and "arm twisting," achieved at least partial success in its aims. Immediately after Vance's visit, MacGuigan, the secretary of state for external affairs, announced that Ottawa would join in the U.S. anti-Iranian actions.

Canadian exports to Iran are being stopped, Iran's diplomatic representation in Ottawa is being decreased, no more Canadian visas will be issued to Iranian students, and some other measures were taken. MacGuigan also announced that if the American hostages are not released by 17 May, Canada may take additional steps against Iran. Meanwhile, as press reports indicate, Canada is showing no desire to unreservedly and totally follow the White House's course to revive the cold war and aggravate international tension. Thus, according to a report from the Ottawa correspondent of the Washington POST newspaper, during his conversation with Vance, Prime Minister Trudeau expressed "serious concern" in connection with plans for military actions by the United States against Iran. The prime minister told his assistants, writes the correspondent, that he is "concerned by the general trend in U.S. foreign policy"

JAPAN TO REDUCE EMBASSY STAFF IN IRAN

LD010954 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 1, TASS--The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs decided to reduce by a third the diplomatic staff of its embassy in Iran. This step by the Japanese Foreign Ministry is one of the elements in the chain of "sanctions" which are being taken on U.S. insistence.

BELYAK GREETS KOREAN 'FRIENDS' ON MAY DAY

SK020702 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1140 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Dear listeners: A representative of Soviet social circles will now speak to you.

At our radio studio here, we have Comrade Belyak, Soviet minister and chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Comrade Belyak says: Dear Korean friends, on the eve of May Day, in the name of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and its activists, I extend warm congratulations to the working people of People's Korea. I am very pleased to have this special opportunity.

Comrade Belyak goes on to say: The peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK are linked by invincible friendship and fraternal solidarity. This relationship is based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and has been strengthened by the Soviet-DPRK treaty for friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The CPSU, the Korean Worker's Party [KWP] and the peoples of our two countries have a common task, the task to build socialism and communism.

Historic experience shows that only when they unite, can the socialist nations confidently march toward the victory of the great ideal. Therefore, the Soviet people are making all efforts to strengthen and develop the unity of the socialist nations.

The members of the central and local committees of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and the workers of the organizational members of the society are contributing to further strengthen the traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two fraternal countries, the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK, who share the same ideology.

Comrade Belyak adds further: I am pleased to note that today the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has grown as a mass organization with local chapters in some Soviet socialist republics and many major cities of the Soviet Union.

Under the principle of the socialist internationalism, the Soviet people are firmly supporting the Korean people's just struggle to attain the reunification of their nation in a peaceful and democratic way. Along with other Soviet social organizations, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society actively participates in the traditional month of solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people.

In the course of numerous mass rallies and report meetings held within the framework of this broad social and political campaign, the Soviet people firmly support the DPRK's constructive proposals to normalize the situation on the Korean Peninsula and to create a favorable condition for the reunification of Korea.

On the occasion of May Day, I once again extend sincere congratulations to the friends of People's Korea and wish them new successes in socialist construction.

DPRK OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

SK011332 Moscow in Korean 1130 GMT 29 Apr 80

[Speech by "Comrade (Kim Chong-hwan), chairman of the Administrative Committee of Kangwon Province and leader of a Korean-Soviet Friendship Society delegation," on his departure at the end of his visit to the USSR--recorded]

[Excerpts] Throughout our stay in Moscow, Leningrad, the Turkmen SSR and other places, we could feel the Soviet people's fraternal sentiments and friendship toward our people. While staying in the USSR, we were greatly impressed by the achivements the fraternal Soviet people, under the guidance of the Soviet Communist Party, have scored in their struggle to implement the last year's tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

During our sojourn, we also celebrated the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth with Soviet comrades, met with members of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, including those of the Turkmenian chapter of the society, and exchanged good opinions with them.

The fraternal Soviet people praised the brilliant successes our people have made in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. During the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising in South Korea and (?in other functions), the fraternal Soviet people expressed firm solidarity with our people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Soviet people for this.

I am very happy to say that our visit will contribute to promoting friendship between the peoples of Korea and the USSR and between the friendship societies of the two countries.

When our delegation returns home, it will convey the Soviet people's sentiments of friendship with the Korean people and the achievements they have scored in their struggle for their nation's prosperity and progress--to our people, to the workers and to members of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

We believe that the traditional friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the USSR will further develop to the interests of the two peoples. We wish you fresh success in your work.

WORK OF DPRK SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY EXAMINED

LD301317 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 April 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "In Fraternal Parliaments" a 1,200-word Pyongyang dispatch by own correspondent L. Shinkarev entitled "Lofty Mission." It deals with the work of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, particularly in labor and health legislation, and describes the composition of its members, concentrating on the activities of two deputies--a young female textile worker and a worker at a machine-building plant.

ARTICLES VIEW APRIL AFGHAN REVOLUTION

Nepesov: Stages, Soviet Friendship

LD301431 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by M. Nepesov, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international commentator: "Freedom Dawns Over Afghanistan"]

[Text] The course of any revolution is difficult and frequently abounds in sharp turns. The revolutionary events in Afghanistan, which were ushered in on the night of 27 April 1978, are no exception in this respect. The feudal-landowner system in the country fell momentarily, thereby showing how rotten it was. The first tank to break into the territory of the former royal palace at dawn now stands on a granite pedestal in the center of Kabul, as though protecting for perpetuity the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people.

The new authorities immediately embarked on broad socioeconomic and cultural transformations.

But within just a few months of the revolution serious difficulties arose caused by both internal and external enemies. The most terrible thing to happen was that the country's leadership was penetrated by figures like Amin. Under cover of revolutionary phraseology, by means of intrigues and deceit he and his cronies took control of the main levers of government. A coup d'etat was staged in September 1979 in which N.M. Taraki was ousted and later assassinated. Harsh repressions befell anyone whom Amin saw as unreliable. Thousands of members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan were arrested, many of whom were executed.

The tragic events within the country were interwoven with continuous counterrevolutionary attacks from without. The forces of imperialism and reaction, headed by the United States and Beijing, took up arms against the young republic. In neighboring Pakistan dozens of special camps and training bases were set up where U.S. and Chinese instructors began drilling the refugee sons of landowners and big merchants and the scions of Khan families.

As is now quite clear, the plan was to liquidate the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to establish in the country an antipopular regime loyal to the imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists. True patriots could not resign themselves to this turn of events. They resolutely opposed Amin's corrupt clique. On 27 December the uncorrupted forces of the revolution overthrew the usurper. Babrak Karmal, a well-known politician and one of the founders of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, was appointed general secretary of the party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This development of events infuriated the republic's enemies. They sharply intensified the undeclared war. Even prior to this Afghanistan's leaders had several times asked the Soviet Union to give not only economic and political but also military assistance. But finally the time came when we could no longer fail to respond to that request. "To act otherwise," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, "would have meant giving Afghanistan up to be torn to pieces by imperialism and allowing aggressive forces to repeat here what they succeeded in doing, for example, in Chile, where the people's freedom was drowned in blood. To act otherwise would have meant looking on passively as a hotbed of a serious threat to the Soviet state's security arose on our southern border."

We see on television screens how nobly and worthily our soldiers are behaving in friendly Afghanistan. In the mountains bordering on Pakistan they have closed the main passes through which gangs of saboteurs and basmaks infiltrated into the country. [paragraph continues]

Of course, the Dushmans, as the Afghans call the bandits, are still getting through along secret paths and causing considerable harm to the building of a new life. However, the Afghan security forces and the people's army are struggling against them. And the Soviet military contingents are fulfilling a strategic task--helping the Afghans to repulse external aggression.

The Soviet soldiers' presence in Afghanistan has reliably protected the young republic against aggressive encroachments by the imperialists and Beijing expansionists. In impotent rage they arrive at the Khyber Pass, view Afghanistan's territory through their optical sights and thereupon return to from whence they came. But it must not be thought that Afghanistan's enemies are limiting themselves to such futile journeys. They are continuing the struggle against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by every means. Recently, undoubtedly with the knowledge of official Washington, the most infamous act of provocation was conceived and almost implemented.

Some time ago the bourgeois and Maoist press, as though on command, initiated a slanderous campaign alleging that Soviet units were using toxic chemicals against the so-called "guerrillas," that is, the bandits. These insinuations were resolutely refuted by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. And then the scale of the provocation which had been prepared recently became comprehensible. A patrol of Afghan troops seized a bus in which a group of bandits had tried to bring grenades containing neuroparalytic gas into major cities and settlements. They clearly bore the words: "Made in the Federal Laboratory, Salisbury. Pennsylvania. United States, 1978." Some enemy Dushman has only to let off such a grenade in a crowded bazaar or square in Jalalabad or Herat, for instance, or perhaps even in Kabul, and there's your "objective" proof that the Soviet military units are using chemical weapons. Unrivalled baseness!

However, the streams of lies and filth spewed out by the Western radio stations and Beijing radio cannot obscure the crystal purity of Soviet-Afghan friendship. It has strengthened still further and has been tempered in the struggle against difficulties. With Soviet assistance many modern industries, power stations, roads and elevators have been constructed in Afghanistan. The national economic projects constructed and installed total over 130. They include an automobile repair plant, a mining and enrichment combine, gas field, nitrogenous fertilizer plant and so forth. For its part Afghanistan supplies the USSR with natural gas, citrus fruit, the renowned seedless raisin called sabza, juices and other traditional export commodities.

The Afghans treat with great sympathy and friendliness the Soviet specialists who are helping to build an independent national economy. "Our people," Babrak Karmal stated, "are grateful to the great Soviet people for their truly internationalist position. Afghan-Soviet friendship, whose foundations were laid by the great Lenin, has not been raised to a fundamentally new peak. This friendship is our great common possession, it is a guarantee that the Afghan people will uphold and augment the gains of the April revolution." Soviet-Afghan relations are enshrined in the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan signed in December 1978. This document, as life bears out, has proved its tremendous significance for preserving and strengthening the new Afghanistan's national independence and sovereignty and for consolidating peace in southwest Asia.

Today signs of normalization can be seen throughout Afghanistan. The working people's economic position is improving. The workers at plants and factories are being supplied with necessities. The state has decided to raise purchase prices for raw cotton and sugar beet considerably, which will help the peasants to develop their economy more rapidly. A tremendous amount of work is underway to abolish illiteracy. The new authorities have established normal relations with the Muslim clergy who enjoy considerable influence among the population. [paragraph continues]

For instance, it is no accident that when the counterrevolution was thinking of organizing antigovernment action in Kabul, none of the mullahs of the city's 446 mosques supported the plotters.

...The dawn of freedom kindled by the April 1978 revolution is blazing increasingly brightly over Asia's most ancient land--Afghanistan. Its people are advancing increasingly confidently along the path of revolutionary transformations, feeling the support of their sincere and true friends.

'Negative Factors', Post-Amin Period

LD301409 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17 on 25 April 1980 carries on pages 18-25 a 7,000-word article by V. Sidenko entitled "Two Years of the Afghan Revolution."

The article begins with a discourse on the nature of revolution and its appropriateness in the case of "feudal" Afghanistan. Sidenko goes on to discuss the post-Daud Taraki government's changes "in the interests of the people," detailing reforms. The article then turns to the "negative factors" in the revolutionary situation. It describes the elements involved in "outside interference" and profiles some of the "top men" in "internal counterrevolution." Another factor, according to the article, was "lack of unity in the revolutionary ranks," which is described at length. Sidenko has a "special word" to say about the "fourth negative factor": the "odious" role of H. Amin.

The rest of the article is devoted to the post-Amin period, describing the background to the "request" for Soviet military assistance and providing a lengthy justification of the Soviet action. Sidenko enumerates Karmal's domestic measures and mentions the "activation of the new leadership's foreign policy." The article closes by saying that the "normalization of the situation" is encountering "certain difficulties," and stresses the "stabilizing" effect of the Soviet military contingent.

Nur Interview on Progress

LD020817 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 7

[Special Correspondent Vil. Niyazmatov report: "Bright Horizons"]

[Text] Kabul--April is a special month in the Afghan people's life. It is 2 years since the old regime was overthrown under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the people's government came to power in the country.

This April new pages were inscribed in the annals of the renewed Afghanistan. Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, speaks of them:

"The last 2 weeks can without exaggeration be described as historic in the Afghan people's life: Our party's Central Committee plenum summed up the results of the development of the Afghan revolution, discussed the tasks of further party building in the country and adopted a party charter, which will undoubtedly be a most important factor for strengthening the unity of the party's ranks.

"An important event this April was the republic's basic principles, elaborated by the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the country's government and approved by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council. This historic document was an expression of the will of the entire Afghan people and will remain in force until the adoption of the country's Constitution.

"And finally, the country's new state flag was raised in our republic's capital in a ceremonial atmosphere: The flag depicts the DRA's new emblem against a tricolor background. The republic's new flag symbolizes the three stages of the Afghan people's struggle for freedom and independence, peace and social justice, progress and the masses' equality.

"If you cross Afghanistan from north to south and from west to east today, it is not hard to see that creative life reigns in the long-suffering Afghan land and the process of renewing the country is underway.

"Certain successes in cultural building too are evident at the new stage of the April revolution. Today, now that legality and justice have been restored in the country, our intelligentsia, or rather those who are still alive, are devoting all their creativity to the cause of serving the revolution, the party and the people. In the last 4 months new literary and musical works, paintings and theatrical shows have appeared, which will undoubtedly enrich our people's culture. What should be regarded above all as the foundation of success in cultural building is the first steps toward the elimination of one of the most severe legacies of the past--the people's universal illiteracy. Courses are now in progress all over the country and textbooks and teaching aids are being published in the national languages of the peoples of Afghanistan. An important victory on this issue is the decree adopted by the DRA Revolutionary Council the other day on free compulsory primary education. The party has defined the elimination of illiteracy in the country as its basic task in the cause of improving the population's cultural level.

"In the Afghan calendar 1 May is marked in red letters. May Day rallies and celebrations will be held in provinces and districts. A citywide meeting of working people and a great festival concert with the participation of the country's leading artistic figures will take place in Kabul stadium.

"I would like to take this opportunity, through the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA, to congratulate the great Soviet people on this noteworthy holiday."

PRIMAKOV, BOVIN REPLY TO L'UNITA CRITICISM OF AFGHAN INVASION

LD020935 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Apr 80 p 16

[Text of letter to L'UNITA from USSR Academy of Sciences member Yevgeniy Primakov and IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin: "Letter From Moscow"--first paragraph is L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] Two Soviet foreign policy experts--Academician Yevgeniy Primakov and IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin--who visited Italy at the end of March and to whose remarks at a Rome press conference L'UNITA devoted a commentary have sent us the following letter, which we publish in full.

Addressing a press conference organized by the Rome Foreign Press Association, we expressed the following idea: At the end of 1979 the Afghan Revolution was experiencing a profound crisis. The problem presented itself in the following terms: Unless direct military aid was given to the revolution, the counterrevolution would be victorious. In this connection, L'UNITA has asked us to "explain and clarify" what we mean by "revolution" and "counterrevolution."

The L'UNITA comrades maintain that there has not been a revolution in Afghanistan but a coup d'etat "carried out by a small group with outside support" and maintain in particular that this is why "it has been unable to defend itself from both internal and external enemies."

Let us see how things actually stand.

Let us first examine the issue for outside support." Even Brzezinski "himself" does not maintain that the April events were inspired by the Soviet Union. It seems to us that the L'UNITA comrades would find it difficult to demonstrate that Brzezinski was wrong in this instance.

Now let us talk about the "masses" and the "small groups." In fact the prerevolutionary regime's crisis never became as acute as, for instance, in Iran, where the revolution began with spontaneous interventions by the masses. But must every revolution begin like this? What if the ruling regime is already rotten, if the political vanguard has formed, ready and able to eliminate this regime, and the masses are not yet ready for active autonomous actions? Looking at the situation from outside and comparing this situation with ideal schemes, one could certainly say: It is still too soon, there is no need to take up arms...let the vanguard address itself to the masses and instill a revolutionary awareness in them through political work. But in Afghanistan's situation (in which the "masses" are backward and illiterate peasants, wrapped up in a network of feudal and pre-feudal prejudices) such an approach to the problem would imply postponing radical changes indefinitely.

Let us remember, among other things, that A. Gramsci talked about "the legitimacy of the seizure of power, in specific historical circumstances by a political vanguard to enable the real majority to organize its forces, to become aware of its own pressing needs, ruling out any a priori approach and keeping to the rules which create these needs."

This is the very path which the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has chosen, by seizing power, with the army's backing, and seeking, during the course of events and through the practice of social changes, to reawaken the masses from their centuries of sleep and to draw them into the revolution. The agrarian reform has begun. Feudal relations have been eliminated from the countryside. Inherited debts have been abolished. Women have been emancipated. A mass campaign has been introduced to eliminate illiteracy. All this is part of the revolution, an antifeudal and national-democratic revolution.

Unfortunately the revolutionary transformations are accompanied by gross errors and extremist exaggerations on the left which failed to give due consideration to religious and tribal traditions. This has enabled a small group of wealthy landowners--the new government's principal and natural enemies--to win some of the peasants over to their side.

It is nevertheless a living revolution, even though it is committing errors. It is better than a scheme without errors, which only exists on paper. But it cannot be used as a basis for the argument that all that was needed in Afghanistan was to use such a scheme more logically, more flexibly and more carefully.

However great the difficulties in establishing a new kind of life, the Kabul government has managed to deal with them. From the outset international reaction has depended on outside aid and support. In effect an undeclared war was begun against the as yet unconsolidated regime. The mass repressions unleashed by Amin further complicated the situation. Antigovernment feelings in the country were further strengthened. The military capacities of the Afghan Army were further weakened. At the end of 1979 the situation became critical. The counterrevolution--we are talking about the feudal nobility, the former landowners, part of the tribal leadership and groups of emigres--managed to speculate on the errors of the revolution and had prepared for the decisive step.

During this period, Karmal writes, "The patriotic forces in the Revolutionary Council (the country's top state body) and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee asked Amin to submit to the USSR once more a request for military aid. A refusal to make this request would have meant revealing himself, throwing off his mask. But Amin could not permit himself to do this." On 28 December 1979 the new government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, led by Karmal, asked the USSR to continue providing its aid, including military aid, to Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

Karmal's government has supplied repeated explanations concerning all these points. The fact that these issues are continuously being raised can only be explained by the absence of any desire to take note of these explanations.

It must be stressed that we have never equated the "Amin government" and the "revolutionary regime" installed in Afghanistan in April 1978. The regime installed after the overthrow of the Daud government was and remained essentially revolutionary even during Amin's period, despite the serious distortions of the revolutionary process committed at that time.

Obviously Amin's real role did not become apparent at once. The counterrevolutionary nature of that group's activity emerged gradually, but 3 month sufficed to fully reveal its real "counterrevolutionary ignominy."

In Moscow it was realized that the Soviet troops' entry into the neighboring country would be regarded with hostility by many. But we could not and did not want to betray our sense of responsibility. The USSR could not have acted otherwise. It could not allow a victory by religious fanatics and weakened feudal lords thirsty for vengeance to turn Afghanistan into another Chile. It was not we who ignited the blaze of the Afghan national democratic revolution. The April revolution was carried out by the Afghan people and their vanguard, the Popular Democratic Party of Afghanistan, without any support or "suggestions" from outside. But we did not and do not want this blaze to be extinguished by the revolutionaries' blood.

The L'UNITA comrades insist on the "observance of the principle of independence and sovereignty" and demand noninterference. We could reply by referring to the relevant article in the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter. We do understand that the L'UNITA comrades are not satisfied with legal and formal arguments. We will therefore talk about the essence of the matter. Noninterference is a fine thing. However, the principles of international law do not exist in a vacuum. At one time there was a committee for noninterference in Spain's affairs. This noninterference yielded 40 years of Francoist dictatorship. So should we applaud Blum? And if the Khmers, who were being cynically annihilated by maniacs drunk with power, turned to the Vietnamese for help, what should the Vietnamese have done? Ready the dying people a sermon on noninterference? No, history and politics are richer and broader than legal and other schemes. There are exceptional situations, when noninterference becomes shameful and a betrayal. Such situations demand extraordinary solutions and the courage to adopt them. This is our stance. And of course we regret the fact that the L'UNITA comrades do not share it. What can we say? Everyone must make their own choice.

PAKISTAN CITED AS BASE FOR PLAN TO RELEASE U.S. HOSTAGES

LD020910 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Delhi, May 2, TASS--According to Indian press reports, U.S. special services had used Pakistan's territory for preparing Washington's provocative attempt to release American hostages in Iran, an action which endangered peace. CIA men, the Indian BLITZ journal points out, had repeatedly made from Pakistan's territory secret flights in helicopters to Iran for the aerial photography of the locality with the aim of deciding upon the landing site for U.S. transport Hercules aircraft and troop-carrying helicopters, which were used in the U.S. armed action.

FURTHER ON OCCUPATION OF IRANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

LD011742 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] London, May 1, TASS--Three armed persons who called themselves "Iranians from Khuzestan" captured on Wednesday the Embassy of Iran in London and took about 20 members of the Iranian diplomatic staff as well as three Englishmen as hostages. The initiators of this action say specifically, according to a REUTER report which refers to a French journalist who rang up to the Iranian Embassy, that the hostages seized in the British capital would be freed in exchange for the release of the American hostages in Iran. "We would not go until the Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni lets the American hostages leave Iran", REUTER says quoting one of the terrorists.

It is also said that the terrorists demand that the Iran authorities release 91 prisoners from among their supporters and ensure their unimpeded departure from that country. The terrorists threaten to kill the hostages and to blow up the embassy if their demands are not met.

Such a provocation is a violation of the sovereign rights and exterritoriality of any state. It runs counter to the relevant international convention.

As is reported by news agencies from Tehran, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Iran stressed that the persons who have occupied the Iranian Embassy in Britain and who hold hostages are not Iranians but serve as instruments of manipulations by another country. Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, who is now on a visit in the United Arab Emirates, stated that "Iran will not obey any demands, no matter whether they come from individuals, countries or groups".

To judge by the latest reports from London, the armed persons who seized the Embassy of Iran, prolonged today the term of their ultimatum after the expiration of which they threaten to shoot the hostages. Negotiations with the terrorists are being continued. The district in the centre of London where the embassy is located is cordoned off by police. PRESS ASSOCIATION says that an anti-terrorism group of the special airborne service of Britain is ready to go into action, if necessary.

The terrorists demand that their supporters who are kept in prison should be flown out of Iran to London. They also demand for themselves a plane in which they could leave the British capital together with the hostages.

ROMANOV RECEIVES FINNISH BANK CHIEF

LD291345 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Conversation in the Smolnyy"]

[Text] Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, received A. Karjalainen, acting general director of the Bank of Finland and chairman of the Finnish section of the Soviet-Finnish permanent intergovernment commission for economic cooperation, who was in the Soviet Union, at his request.

The conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by V.I. Mashovets, first deputy chairman of Leningradskiy Oblispolkom, and M.A. Yefimov, representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry in Leningrad.

Finnish Consul General in Leningrad A. Karppinen was also present.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON IRANIAN MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Khomeyni Address

ID011122 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 1, TASS--May Day is being marked in Iran today by mass demonstrations which are being held at the call of all political parties, trade unions, public and religious organizations of the country.

The leader of Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni addressed the Iranian working people over radio and on television. He emphasized that this day is a holiday of all people but not those who engage in provocations and sabotage at factories and in the field, and who, under the cover of the name of upholder of the working people, deprive the worker of the fruits of his work and the peasant of the crop. Khomeyni stated that the hand of U.S. imperialism and its agents is seen in organizing armed clashes in Iran and in staging explosions in Ahvaz, Tehran and other cities. Khomeyni said Carter in his actions moved on from militant threats to piracy and from military interference to undercover activity and sabotage. Khomeyni said, however, that Carter will not be able to intimidate the Iranian people. Khomeyni called on the country's population to be vigilant and give assistance to security forces in revealing and neutralizing subversive elements and agents of U.S. imperialism.

Demonstrations were held in the country in support of the policy of Iran's leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and stronger unity of the Iranian people in face of increased machinations by American imperialism and the forces of internal reaction. The President of Iran Bani-Sadr, speaking at a meeting in Esfahan, said that the Government of the United States and its allies are plotting to bring down the existing regime in the country. He said this conspiracy involves a large network of the forces of internal counter-revolution.

Radio Tehran reports that the guards of the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran have been fired upon during the last three days. These provocative acts are staged by the counterrevolutionary forces which have become more active. Explosive devices were discovered in a number of districts of the city. The acts of sabotage planned were thwarted thanks to the vigilance of the population.

May Day Resolution

ID012114 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 1, TASS--A mass meeting was held today outside the former Embassy of the USA in Tehran. A spokesman for the organising headquarters for marking May Day in Iran read out a resolution at the meeting.

It is said in this resolution specifically that the Iranian people, solidarizing with the struggle of oppressed people throughout the world, are standing up to the crazy machinations of Carter and his allies. We demand, the resolution says, extradition of the traitor shah and a trial of him and American spies as well as resolute actions against the United States and its agents in Iran. Our people condemn the U.S. military venture which has failed miserably in Iran and urge American workers to oppose Carter's reckless actions.

We demand that the army, "the Corps of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution" and the 20-million-strong national guard to heighten their vigilance and to be on the alert because the Americans may again thrust into Iran both across the sea and overland. To oppose successfully American imperialism, we demand resolute steps against counter-revolution and any groups cooperating directly or indirectly with the United States.

The resolution urges the government to eliminate unemployment in town and countryside, to begin the construction of new enterprises, to begin establishing cooperatives in industry and agriculture as well as abolish relations, including economic relations, that existed under the shah's regime.

Lebedeva Commentary

NC011842 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 1 May 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends: I send you my greetings and congratulations on May Day, the international holiday of the workers of the world. The zealous and brave Iranian nation is celebrating this auspicious occasion for the second time under conditions of the victory of the revolution as a result of which the corrupt monarchical regime was overthrown and a republican regime declared in your country. But even during the most sinister and ominous days of the shah's reactionary regime, the Iranian workers celebrated May Day. Let us recall that the Iranian workers demonstrated during the days of May of the 1330's [1950's by Western calendar] and demanded that an end be put to the plundering activities of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The officials of the monarchical regime crushed the demonstrators savagely, and executed or imprisoned them. During struggles for the nationalization of the oil industry, May Day demonstrators were crushed under tanks as in Esfand 1357 [February 1978].

Now, after the victory of the revolution, Iranian workers are celebrating May Day at a time when their anti-imperialist struggles have been greatly intensified. But this struggle is not to the liking of the enemies of the Iranian nation who want to see your people enslaved and in chains. The American imperialists cannot agree to the new life in Iran and to the fact that they have lost their positions in your country and in the region. The imperialists are threatening Iran with military intervention, with their naval force, the units of which have been stationed near your country's coasts, and with the imposition of various sanctions aimed at harming Iran's economy. On the other side of the ocean, plots are continuously being hatched against Iran. The dispatch of General Huyser to your country to make preliminary preparations for the implementation of a counterrevolutionary coup [as heard] and the military adventurism coupled with the abortive attempt to land a group of marines for the alleged rescue of the hostages are among these activities. The goal of all these plots by American imperialists is to harm Iran's revolution and to revive the conditions which reigned in your country during the monarchical regime. As we know, such plots inevitably face complete defeat. Despite the military bases, the aircraft carriers, the bombers, the vast spying networks, and the wealth plundered from Iran which is at the imperialists' disposal, American imperialists are not able to break the will of the Iranian nation, which is prepared to defend its revolution until the last drop of blood.

It should be noted that the Iranian nation is not alone in its anti-imperialist struggles. Today as May Day is being observed, it should be recalled that the Soviet people always express their solidarity with the Iranian nation in its struggles for freedom, progress and welfare. In the CPSU May Day slogans this year, fiery greetings have been sent to the Iranian nation, which is resolutely struggling against imperialist intervention. The Soviet Union and our people continuously support Iran's struggles against the imperialist (?captors). At the sensitive moment for Iran's revolution and at a time when preparations were being made on the other side of the ocean for armed intervention in your country, the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, warned against any foreign intervention in Iran's affairs and halted a military intervention; the popular revolution in Iran was victorious and the shah's dictatorship and imperialism's tyranny have been wiped out.

Now too that the Iranian people are defending their revolutionary gains, the Soviet Union continues to act as Iran's sincere ally on the international scene. I congratulate you on May Day and express heartfelt wishes for the full victory of the revolutionary Iranian nation in its anti-imperialist struggle. I hope that relations between our two countries will strengthen and develop toward cooperation and good neighborliness and to the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran. Long live our solidarity in the struggle for peace and against imperialism and reaction! May the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran jointly and shoulder-to-shoulder participate in this holy struggle.

TEHRAN BOMB BLASTS BEAR CIA 'TRADEMARK'

LD020811 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch from R. Tuchnin "The World Today" feature: "Iran: Bomb Explosions"]

[Text] On Monday a series of bomb explosions shook central Tehran, our correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov reports. Bombs were planted in a movie theater, drugstore, bank branch and a motor vehicle parked in the street. As a result three people were killed and many were wounded. In some cases the bombs carried a double charge; the second exploded when people had gathered at the site of the explosion. Newspapers write that this is evidence of the terrorists' high technical training, a CIA "trademark." The Tehran papers write that the bomb explosions are the result of terror by American agents and their accomplices in revenge for the failure of the adventure in the Desht-e Kevir Desert.

IZVESTIYA CITES IRANIAN REACTION TO HOSTAGE RESCUE ATTEMPT

LD011335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Tehran's Reaction"]

[Text] Tehran--In political circles in the Iranian capital and also in the papers there is talk of the possible participation by internal counterrevolutionary forces in the failed U.S. operation to free the hostages. The student followers of Khomeyni's line believe that this operation had far broader tasks. This is confirmed by documents which fell into the hands of the students and which they will soon present to Khomeyni. The existence of internal counterrevolutionary forces who were perhaps awaiting the arrival of the U.S. landing force to begin operations is also shown by the fact that on the Friday night after the landing force had already failed, unknown groups of people appeared round the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and in the adjoining streets and opened fire on a patrol but disappeared when their shots were returned.

Ayatollah Khalkhali, who has been leading the operation at the scene of the U.S. landing force's catastrophe to recover the bodies of the dead commandos and search for documents throwing more light on the whole operation, told journalists that not 8 but about 30 U.S. commandos died in the disaster. The remains of the other saboteurs could not be recovered from beneath the aircraft wreckage. A. Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic, addressing the nation on the occasion of the failed U.S. act of subversion, called on the people to mobilize all their efforts and resources to suppress possible U.S. plots. He warned the Iranian people that the United States may repeat this kind of act of aggression. "They have not given up their plans and will try to effect them in the future," the president stressed. The General Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces today broadcast a radio appeal to all citizens of 18 or over to register at its registration centers.

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH NIGERIAN STEEL MINISTER

LD281426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Unongo, minister in charge of steel development of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union had talks in the Kremlin today. The minister passed on a message for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria.

Soviet-Nigerian relations and international problems of interest to both sides were touched on during the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. The sides stressed that active efforts by various countries in favor of peace and detente are becoming especially important in contemporary conditions.

OGARKOV CONFERS WITH TANZANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD281421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the Defense"]

[Text] A meeting was held on 22 April at the USSR Defense Ministry between Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and R. Kawawa, minister of defense and national service of the United Republic of Tanzania.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov and R. Kawawa discussed questions of mutual interest.

Participating in the conversation were, on the Soviet side, Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy; Gen Col Engr M.A. Segeychik and Col Gen Avn G.P. Skorikov; and on the Tanzanian side: P. (Dmh.) Ndobo, Tanzanian ambassador to the USSR and Maj Gen (Kivelu), Tanzanian national liberation forces chief of staff. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 Apr 80 page four reports that "I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received R. Kawawa, Tanzanian minister of defense and national service, and had talks with him. (D.K. Ndobo), Tanzanian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks."]

LIBERIA'S DOE CRITICIZES WEST'S 'SILENCE'

LD301304 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 30 Apr 80

[Text] Monrovia, April 30, TASS--The head of state and Prime Minister of Liberia Samuel Doe said that it was the purpose of the Liberian Government to ensure the vital interests of working people, guarantee human rights and put an end to corruption in the country. Speaking here, he sharply criticized the governments of Western countries for keeping total silence while in the course of a century the rights of ordinary people were violated in Liberia, while the Liberian people was humiliated. Samuel Doe said further that these governments were now hypocritically clamouring about the protection of "human rights" when it came to saving their wealthy friends and accomplices who had ruthlessly exploited the Liberian people.

Addressing a press conference here, the Liberian Foreign Minister Gabriel Mathews noted that within a brief period of time the new government had succeeded in improving the economic situation in the country. He said that the country's foreign policy would be based on principles of non-alignment.

PETRUK EXAMINES BACKGROUND OF LIBERIA COUP

ID011119 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 25 Apr 80 pp 12-13

[B. Petruk article: "A Long Prepared Explosion"]

[Text] For many years the winds of change sweeping across the African Continent and the hurricanes of liberation revolutions seemed to pass Liberia by. Everything appeared stable in that African republic for decades. Its state institutions, modeled on the American system, seemed stable and firm.

At the same time processes were taking place under the surface in the country and acute social contradictions were coming to a head, leading inevitably to an explosion. The first symptom of the approaching explosion was the events in Monrovia on 14 April 1979. On that day the city's poor people, learning of the government's intention of increasing prices for rice--the Liberians' main food product--came out into the capital's streets in a demonstration of protest. The police opened fire on the demonstrators. According to official figures more than 40 people died and nearly 200 were wounded.

This bloody reprisal did not restore the country's former stability. On the contrary, it severely shook the government's positions. Therefore the news that a coup d'etat had taken place in Liberia on 12 April this year came as no great surprise.

The coup was carried out by soldiers and junior ranks in the National Guard, headed by 28-year-old Master Sergeant Samuel Doe. The republic's president, William Tolbert, and more than 20 other statesmen and military figures were killed during the coup. A People's Redemption Council has been created in the country, consisting of 16 servicemen from among the ranks and file and noncommissioned personnel. S. Doe became chairman of the council and has also assumed the duties of head of state and prime minister.

The causes of these events should be sought in the peculiarities of Liberia's historical, social and economic development.

The Republic of Liberia, located in west Africa, is larger in area (111,000 square km) than, say Portugal. Its population is estimated at approximately 1.8 million people, predominantly made up of nationalities of the Guinean ethnic group.

The first Europeans to appear on Liberian territory were Portuguese. In the second half of the 15th century they settled on the Liberian coast and later founded slave trade bases there.

In the second decade of the 19th century the "American Colonization Society" grew up in the United States, with the aim of buying American Negroes out of slavery and sending them back to Africa. In December 1821 two representatives of the society acquired land on Cape Montserrado near what is now Monrovia, settling the purchase with local leaders with beads, mirrors, tobacco, cookies and iron bars. In January 1922 the first group of African repatriates settled on the land acquired and founded a settlement, which was subsequently given the name of Monrovia, after U.S. President James Monroe.

New settlements of freed slaves soon began to appear here, and in 1838 they joined to form the Commonwealth of Liberia ("Land of Freedom") under the leadership of an American governor. After 9 years the settlers convened a founding assembly and on 26 July 1847 they signed the declaration of independence.

The repatriates from America formed a closed group of Americo-Liberians. They considered themselves "civilized" and did not shrink from exploiting the country's indigenous population, scornfully calling them "natives." Until 1904 the "natives" did not have the rights of citizenship, and they did not have the right to vote until 1944; their representatives were not permitted on the legislative and executive organs of their own country. Thus Liberia was transformed in essence into a colonial country where the colonialists were the American Liberian elite.

While forming only about 3 percent of the total population, the descendants of the repatriates from the United States held virtually all the top posts in the state apparatus, the army and the judicial system, and foreigners dominated the economy (mainly U.S. monopolies in industry, and mainly Arabs from Lebanon in trade).

After World War II, under the influence of the upsurge in the national liberation movement in Asia and Africa, the awareness of the oppressed, 90 percent illiterate indigenous Liberians began to be aroused. William Tubman, who was elected president of the republic in 1944, was forced to implement a number of measures to achieve "national unity." Above all, the terms "civilized Liberians" and "natives" went out of official use. Universal suffrage was introduced, although it was restricted by a property qualification. Certain representatives of local tribes and individual clan leaders were elected to parliament, and admitted to the civil service, the army and the police.

President William Tolbert, who succeeded W. Tubman in 1971, initially took a series of steps in the international arena with a view to making Liberia's foreign policy course more "African" and less "American" in nature. He broke off dialogue with the South African racists and came out in support of the liberation movement of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, established ties with the socialist countries and, finally, exchanged embassies with the USSR, although the decision to establish Soviet-Liberian diplomatic relations had been adopted as early as 1956.

However, W. Tolbert's "reforms" did not affect the basis of Liberia's sociopolitical system, created in the 19th century. As before, a few hundred families of the Americo-Liberation elite were dominant, holding all the reins of power in their hands. Until recently even the chairman of the Liberian Trade Unions Federation was Adolf B. Tolbert, the president's son.

One of the props of the ruling class domination was the True Whig Party ("Whig" comes from the initial letters of the English phrase "we hope in God"). That party had been in power continuously since 1878. According to the charter, its leader was the country's president. Liberian legislation did not ban activity by other parties. But as soon as they appeared, the government suppressed the opposition.

In 1974 Liberian students studying in the United States formed a political association under the name of the Progressive Alliance of Liberia. In 1978 the alliance transferred its activity to Liberia and rapidly won popularity among the people. Last December the Progressive Alliance of Liberia was officially registered as a legal opposition party, taking a new name--the Progressive People's Party (PPP). Its leaders declared their adherence to the ideology of "African socialism" and put forward a demand for the observance of the principles of democracy and justice, respect for individual rights and the improvement of the living standard of the working people, above all the indigenous population.

Even these very modest demands aroused irritation among the leaders of the True Whig Party. They launched a campaign aimed at discrediting the newly created party. Describing it as an "illegal" and "criminal" group, they ascribed "devilish and treacherous" plans to it. At the beginning of March the leaders and many of the activists of the PPP were arrested. At the end of March the legislative assembly hurriedly adopted a resolution beginning the party. [paragraph continues]

The resolution indicated that persons guilty of trying to restore or prolong the PPP's activity would be punished by 10 to 15 years' imprisonment and a fine of $10,000-25,000. Moreover it was planned to try the PPP leaders. Addressing the legislative assembly on 10 March, W. Tolbert stated: "The time has come to adopt the toughest measures, and in the people's highest interests we will display no mildness." However, a change of regime took place on 12 April. All the arrested PPP leaders and activists were released. Four of them joined the government formed by the military. Gabriel Matthews, chairman of the PPP, received the portfolio of Liberian foreign minister.

In a radio address to the Liberian people, Samuel Doe, chairman of the People's Redemption Council, stated that the reason for the overthrow of W. Tolbert's government was that it did not respond to the needs of the poor and was riddled with corruption. S. Doe advocated building a "society based on justice and human dignity." He declared his intention of developing relations with all friendly countries and supporting the tasks and aims of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalignment movement.

To appreciate the urgency of the tasks mentioned by S. Doe it is necessary to recall that in Liberia there is a striking contrast between the people's poverty and the undisguised luxury of the ruling class. There is great unemployment in the country. And those who work cannot make ends meet. Expenditure on education needs in Liberia are lower than the average indicators for west Africa. Health care is in a parlous state. There is an average of one doctor for every 11,000 people, and nearly half the medical personnel are concentrated in the capital.

At the same time Liberia is by no means a poor country. It has significant reserves of iron ore, gold, diamonds, bauxite, corundum, graphite and manganic ores. It ranks first in Africa in terms of exports of high quality iron ore (more than 20 million tons a year). The damp tropical climate and the fertile soils make it possible to grow such valuable agricultural crops as rice, coffee, cocoa beans and rubber plants.

Liberia's trouble is that foreign corporations, mainly American, hold practically unrestricted sway in the mining industry and in other sectors. U.S. firms have also monopolized the production of natural rubber. Having the right to take profits abroad unhindered, the monopolies are only concerned for their own advantage and have no interest in the harmonious development of the Liberian economy.

After the economy, the Americans also penetrated the state apparatus, the army, the security service and the education system (the notorious Peace Corps). It is not surprising that Monrovia followed in the U.S. wake, in essence, in the international arena. The all-embracing American patronage was an ever increasing burden on the Liberians, above all the working people and the country's patriotic forces. The hope is that the change of ruling regime will lay the foundations for a period of progressive changes in all spheres of their republic's life.

PRAVDA: MARTIAL LAW INTRODUCED IN LIBERIA

LD301127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 5

[Text] Monrovia, 26 April, TASS--Liberia's new government has announced the introduction of martial law throughout the country. The Constitution has been suspended "until further notice."

The People's Redemption Council decree published here indicates that henceforth all legislative and executive power is transferred to this supreme organ of power created by the armed forces command after the coup d'etat. The organ is chaired by head of state and Prime Minister S. Doe.

MEXICO RESISTS U.S. PRESSURE FOR BIGGER OIL DELIVERIES

LD011523 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 3

["Our Commentary" by R. Knyazev: "Clumsy Fantasies"]

[Text] Mexico's transformation into a major oil-producing state has considerably heightened U.S. interest in it. American imperialism, which has long coveted its southern neighbor's national wealth, is constantly pressuring the Mexican Government.

This crude pressure particularly intensified after the Iranian revolution, which undermined U.S. confidence in the Near Eastern countries' reliability as the main supplier of energy raw materials. Washington is seeking to turn Mexico into one of the main sources of oil and gas for the American economy and to use its huge reserves of "black gold" to enrich the U.S. monopolies.

To make Mexico sharply increase oil exports to the United States on terms to the latter's advantage was one of the chief aims of President J. Carter's first official visit to the country. However, Mexico's Government categorically refused to change the ceiling it has set on increased oil extraction.

The U.S. attempts to compel Mexico to supply it with large quantities of natural gas on loaded terms failed completely. On this issue too Mexico successfully defended its national interests. According to the contract signed after protracted negotiations, the United States is to be suplied with only the extremely negligible gas surpluses that cannot be used inside the country at a given moment. The Mexicans obtained reasonable prices.

Mexican anger and indignation have been caused by the provocative fabrications by certain U.S. newspapers, which have described how "easy" it would be to occupy the Mexican oilfields if Washington should deem that necessary. Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, the republic's national defense secretary, deemed it necessary in this connection to point out the need for the republic's armed forces to consider the possibility of a foreign military attack.

The American press' clumsy fantasies about some sort of mythical "Soviet-Cuban plot" to get hold of Mexican oil have been derided here. The republic's Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda called these provocative fairytales "simply ridiculous."

MOROZOV TALKS WITH PERUVIAN MINISTER ON HYDROPOWER PROJECT

LD010713 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Development of Relations"]

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow 22 through 24 April between V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and J. Silva Ruete, Peruvian minister of economy and finances. They dealt with questions of cooperation in building the Olmos hydroelectric and irrigation complex.

At a press conference on 24 April at the Peruvian Embassy in the USSR, J. Silva Ruete noted the successful development of friendly relations and also the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in various spheres of the economy. These relations, the minister noted, are founded on the principles of profound respect and mutual understanding.

PRAVDA ASSERTS IMPORTANCE OF DETENTE IN MAY DAY EDITORIAL

LD011409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Peoples' Common Cause"]

[Text] Tomorrow is a worldwide holiday for working people--May Day. The battle cry calling on the working people to strengthen their international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism will resound again over the columns of demonstrators, from the platforms of meetings and gatherings which will take place in various corners of our boundless earth.

This appeal contains a profound historical truth. The unity and cohesion of the working people of all countries is a mighty obstacle standing in the way of imperialism's sinister designs. V.I. Lenin pointed out that imperialism, whose nature is determined by the predatory interests of the monopolies, is a constant source of aggressive and predatory wars while socialism, which embodies the interests and aspirations of the working people, bears peace to mankind.

The course of events in the international arena indisputably confirms the correctness of Lenin's proposition. The world's first worker and peasant state made its birth known by the Decree on Peace. It is also profoundly natural that it was precisely the Soviet Union which made a decisive contribution to the defeat of the most aggressive imperialist force--Hitler's fascism. Soviet people thereby not only defended the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland but also saved mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

The working people of the motherland of October and their friends in the fraternal socialist community countries will go forth to the May Day demonstrations with appeals to preserve and strengthen peace, put an end to the arms race, and thwart the dangerous plans of the aggressive imperialist forces. It may be said without exaggeration that all notable actions to strengthen peace and mutual understanding among the peoples in recent decades have been undertaken at the initiative of, or with the active participation of, the USSR and the other socialist states. Thanks to their efforts which have met with broad support a notable phenomenon--the relaxation of tension--arose in international politics and has been disseminated.

A whole series of documents enshrining distinctive norms of international intercourse comprised the material fabric of detente. The most important is the Final Act of the all-European conference, which has become a real charter of peaceful cooperation among the European peoples. Definite successes have been achieved in the sphere of limiting the arms race. In particular, international agreements have been concluded on the prohibition of the emplacement of weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor, the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, and the prohibition of the military use of means of modifying the natural environment. Agreements on strategic nuclear arms limitation and the prevention of nuclear war were reached between the USSR and the United States. In the same period talks began on questions of disarmament on a multilateral and bilateral assembly's first special session on disarmament in 1978. All this laid a fair foundation for further steps in the direction of arms reduction and disarmament.

However, at the junction of the seventies and eighties the world situation was aggravated. The reason for this lies in the aggressive actions of the ruling circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries, actions hewing to a cold war spirit and aimed at stepping up the arms race and attaining military superiority over the socialist countries, especially in Europe. The buildup of U.S. activeness in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region, and the policy of economic blockade, military blackmail and direct armed provocations which Washington is pursuing against the peoples of Iran, Afghanistan and other developing countries present a grave threat to peace and the peoples' freedom.

The Soviet Union believes that in the prevailing international situation it is essential to step up still further the struggle for peace, the elimination of the threat of war, and the attainment of specific measures in the sphere of curbing the arms race. Following this principled line the USSR has reaffirmed its readiness to hold talks on a wide range of questions connected with disarmament. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries advance a realistic program of measures covering virtually all aspects of the problem of halting the arms race and the disarmament.

"We counter the 'doctrine' of military hysteria and the frenzied arms race, " Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "with the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security on earth. We are loyal to the peace program advanced by our party's 24th and 25th congresses. That is why now, in the eighties, as before in the seventies, we stand for the strengthening, not the destruction, of detente; For the reduction, not the stoking of armaments; for rapprochement and understanding among the peoples, not artificial alienation and hostility."

In the present situation, when the actions of imperialism's reactionary militarist circles are becoming increasingly dangerous, special significance attaches to the mobilization of the broadest people's masses to the struggle for peace and the strengthening of cooperation among all forces opposing the threat of war. The meeting of European communist and workers' parties held in Paris on the eve of the May Day holiday is making a major contribution to the development of this cooperation. It was demonstrated once again that the communists have been and remain resolute and consistent fighters for peace and for the salvation of all mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

On the eve of the May Day holiday the words of our party's slogans ring out over the world.

Peoples of the world: step up the struggle against the threat of a new world war, for the reduction of arms and for the strengthening of detente!

Rebuff the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism,
militarism and revanchism!

Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union!

UNION REPUBLIC FIRST SECRETARIES GREET MAY DAY RALLIES

LD011232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 May 80

[Text] The participants in festive demonstrations in the capitals of the union republics today were warmly greeted in Kiev by Comrade Shcherbitskiy; in Alma-Ata by Comrade Kunayev; in Minsk by Comrade Masherov; in Tashkent by Comrade Rashidov; in Tbilisi by Comrade Shevardnadze; in Baku by Comrade Aliyev; in Vilnius by Comrade Grishkyavichus; in Kishinev by Comrade Bodyul; in Riga by Comrade Voss; in Frunze by Comrade Usubaliyev; in Dushanbe by Comrade Rasulov; in Yerevan by Comrade Demirchyan; in Ashkhabad by Comrade Gapurov; and in Tallinn by Comrade Vayno.

Other leaders of the union republics were on the festive rostrums.

PRAVDA VIEWS CITIZENS' POLITICAL CULTURE

LD011031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof V. Khalipov under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Political Culture of a Builder of Communism"]

[Excerpt] The role of the political culture of the individual increases logically and naturally in step with our progress toward communism. The reasons for this are both internal and international.

From the internal standpoint, the increase in the party's leading and directing role, the substantial increase in the functions and tasks of our state of the whole people, mass public organizations' and labor collectives' increased role and the development of socialist democracy presuppose and demand a further increase in the political culture of members of society.

The international factors include the diversity and increasing complexity of our country's international ties, in which an ever-increasing number of Soviet people are participating and the need to effectively protect the Soviet state's vital interests and reliably defend our socialist fatherland, to achieve real socialism and to counter ideologically subversive acts by our class enemies.

The higher the political culture of the members of a society, the more successfully society itself is able to solve its tasks and the more thoroughly and fully the prerequisites for the coming social communist self-rule [obshchestvennoye kommunisticheskoye samoupravleniye] can be worked out at the mature socialism stage.

Political culture would, of course, remain a purely formal concept without corresponding political knowledge, qualities and skills and without the clearly defined body of civil rights and obligations which determines people's activities in the particular political system prevailing in a society.

An advanced socialist society accords the individual broad rights and freedoms irrespective of origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type or nature of employment, place of residence or other circumstances. In the USSR all citizens enjoy equal rights in economic, political, social and cultural life. Soviet citizens' rights and freedoms are also in their way the armory of his political culture.

As is known, our Constitution not only proclaims but also reliable guarantees citizens' rights. This is one of the fundamental principles of a socialist state system.

At the same time, respecting and defending the interests of the individual is an important prerequisite for further strengthening and improving a society, since the profound meaning of a citizen's exercising his rights under socialism, under conditions in which society and the individual are united, in no way means exercising a legally-sanctioned opportunity for him to get something for himself and himself alone. An individual's rights in no way clash with society's interests and are not aimed against society. On the contrary, the full and proper exercise of his rights by every member of our society accords with the public interest, which in the final analysis is always aimed at the good of its members. It is for this reason that broadening individual rights and taking care to see that they are respected and defended not only does not conflict with but actually serves the good of society as a whole. The so-called "defenders of rights," who proceed from the idea of opposing the individual's rights and interests to those of society and are trying to equate the political practice of socialist society with that of bourgeois society, are incapable of understanding this. Soviet citizens' quality of rights is the most important factor in the country's full and vigorous sociopolitical life.

But a society or a system's democratic spirit is measured not only by the diversity of human rights. Political culture cannot be reduced to such rights and their exercise. Citizens' obligations are also an equally indispensable part and an obligatory sign, condition and element of socialist democracy and of its development and organic integrity. "...An indispensable element of political culture," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev wrote, "is that a citizen should understand his responsibility to society and his lofty patriotic duty to work honestly and conscientiously for the people's good and always to be ready to defend the revolutionary gains of the motherland of October.... Discharging one's civic obligations is an element of democracy just as indispensable as exercising one's rights and freedoms."

SUPREME COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD011143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Court plenum was held a few days ago under the chairmanship of L.N. Smirnov.

Following a report by V.I. Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Collegium for Civil Cases, the question of the courts' implementation of the plenum's directives on applying labor legislation and strengthening labor discipline in enterprises, establishments and organizations was examined. In an adopted resolution the plenum pointed out to courts their obligation to promote in all their activities the further strengthening of legality in labor relations and the protection of citizens' labor rights guaranteed by the USSR Constitution, as well as the rights and law-protected interests of enterprises, establishments and organizations. Emphasis was placed on the great significance of courts' activities in questions of fostering a conscientious attitude toward labor in workers, ensuring strict observance of labor discipline, as well as manifestations of disorganization and mismanagement.

The resolution provides directives on a number of questions connected with the application of labor legislation which have arisen in court practice.

The plenum heard a report by USSR Supreme Court member G.B. Yelemisov on enhancing the courts' role in the struggle against overreporting and other misrepresentations in plan fulfillment returns. Court practice shows that these economic crimes are continuing to take place; in a number of cases they are accompanied by embezzlement of state and public property and by bribery. [paragraph continues]

Noting the inadmissibility of courts' underestimating the social danger of the aforesaid deeds of an antistate nature, the USSR Supreme Court plenum drew attention in the adopted resolution to the need to improve the standard of administration of justice when trying cases involving overreporting and other misrepresentations in plan fulfillment returns. While strictly observing the principle of individualization when deciding measures of punishment, courts must eliminate instances of indulgences with regard to violators of state discipline and in every case discuss the question of meting out additional punishment to convicts in the form of depriving them of the right to hold certain posts. They should unswervingly implement the law's demands on the need for guilty parties to pay full compensation for material harm occasioned by the illegal addition and payment of bonuses and wages and by writing off raw materials and supplies in connection with overreporting in the rendering of returns to the state. Courts are recommended to ensure wide publicity for court trials of cases in this category as one of the conditions helping to intensify the struggle against this negative phenomenon.

Following a report by USSR Supreme Court member R.K. Brize, the plenum adopted a resolution "On Court Practice in Cases of Violations of the Regulations Governing Currency Operations," which provides directives aimed at eliminating errors when trying cases in this category and at ensuring the uniform application of legislation by courts.

The USSR Supreme Court plenum also considered protests from the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR prosecutor general to court decisions on civil and criminal cases.

R.A. Rudenki, USSR prosecutor general, and A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR first deputy minister of justice, participated in the work of the plenum.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVISTS IN TASHKENT

LD011047 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Apr 80 pp 1,2

[UZTAG report on 9 April Tashkent meeting of Uzbekistan's ideological workers: "Give Ideological Work a Lively, Creative Character"]

[Excerpt] The progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" and the tasks arising from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, were examined at a republican meeting of the ideological workers' aktiv held yesterday in Tashkent. Participating in it were obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, oblispolkom deputy chairmen, scientists, figures from literature and the arts, leaders of ministries and departments and of the mass information and propaganda media, leaders and secretaries of party organizations at VUZes and scientific research establishments, and executives of the apparatus of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, the Uzbekistan Trade Union Council, the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee and the Agitation and Propaganda Aktiv.

A report was delivered by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

There are events which will go down for all time in our party's and state' glorious history, he said. The presentation of the Lenin Prize to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was just such a major sociopolitical and truly unforgetable event.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was awarded this great honor for his truly popular, truly party-minded books "Malaya Zemlya". "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" and for his tireless struggle for peace.

The authog of the trilogy, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is a worthy perpetuator of Lenin's great cause, the recognized leader of our party and state and state and a most prestigious figure of the present. His career is the career of a true Leninist and an outstanding leader. His books contain both great theoretical wisdom and the very rich experience of practical work. They contain invaluable advice on how to work with people and carry them with you.

Leonid Ilich's wise books are always and everywhere with us--they embody the veritable science of building and triumphing and are our trusty compass in resolving the topical tasks of communist building.

The education of the new man as a creative, spiritually rich and harmoniously developed individual is our program goal. Such is the lofty ideal of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the Central Committee resolutions, adopted after the congress, in particular the resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

This April it will be exactly a year since the publication of this resolution which without exaggeration can be called historic. The resolution elaborates a broad system of specific measures designed to insure a standard of ideological and political-educational work to correspond with the potential of real socialism. The Leninist principle of the unity of ideological and organizational work is stressed with particular force.

The CPSU Central Committee analyzes in depth the progress in implementing the resolution and determines the most effective means for improving work on the communist education of the working people.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's moving speech at the ceremony devoted to the presentation to him of the Lenin Prize serves as a new vivid confirmation of the enormous importance which the party attaches to the implementation of the aforementioned CPSU Central Committee resolution.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev' speech sets a package of tasks connected with the further deepening of ideological and political-educational work. Proceeding from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee decided to convene this meeting of the republic party aktiv of ideological workers in order to carefully analyze what has been done, exchange experience accumulated in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution, expose shortcomings and outline specific measures to substantially improve the organization of ideological work in order that it be truly raised to a new level and that it accord with the requirements of the time and the needs of Soviet people.

Implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the demands of the Central Committee resolution, the republic's party committees have intensified leadership of ideological and political-educational work, and have begun to inquire more deeply into its content. Party committees are analyzing ideological questions thoroughly and competently. Only recently the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee examined the work of the Leninsk City Party Organization on the communist education of the working people, the work of the republic's Union of Writers on the further development of belles lettres and the enahncement of its role in ideological-political education, the account of the Surkhandarinskaya Oblast Party Organization on progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution, the work of the party's Samarkandsky Gorkom on leadership of the party organizations of the city's VUZes and technical schools, the work of the Urgench City Party Organization on enlisting leading workers into communist education and so forth.

Within the party organizations we must continue to analyze, generalize and discuss questions of the improvement of ideological and political-educational work systematically and deeply. We talk a great deal about production efficiency and the quality of work. Quite rightly so. But we occasionally forget that it is people who solve these questions. Ultimate success in this matter depends large on their conscientiousness, purposefulness and ideological maturity, their working and living conditions and their attitude. There is much that the labor collectives can, and must, do in this respect. The whole economic, political and spiritual life of society is reflected in the labor collective. Only in the collective do people genuinely and fully experience the gratification and joy of creative, inspired work.

Showing concern for enhancing the role of the labor collectives, the party makes great demands on their leaders. This is natural. The 25th congress emphasized that "the modern leader must organically combine within himself party mindedness with a profound competence, and discipline with initiative and with a creative approach to the task. At the same time, the leader in every sector is obliged to consider both the socio-political and the educational aspects, to be sensitive to people's needs and requirements and to set an example in work and everyday life."

Our leading cadres must be guided unfailingly by these instructions of the party congress. Today, more than ever before, the speaker emphasized, we possess good opportunities and favorable conditions for the communist education of the masses. We have created extensive, skilled agitation propaganda and information apparatus, a firm and constantly developing basis for ideological work. The translation into Uzbek of the 55 volumes of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's complete collected works has been completed. The complete works of the great leader will be published this year. The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee's Institute of Party History has now begun the translation of biographical material on V.I. Lenin.

The works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other party and state leaders have been translated and published here. The efficiency of the Marxist-Leninist education of communists and non-party people has increased. The ideological-theoretical level of the study sessions that are conducted, has been raised and there has been a qualitative improvement in the composition of propaganda cadres. Oral political propaganda and agitation conducted through lectures have been stepped up. The organizations of united political days, scientific-practical conferences and seminars on questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and of the CPSU's foreign and domestic policy and on problems of ideological work has become a ubiquitous practice. More than 4,000 lecture agencies and people's universities have been established and are working fruitfully in 35 spheres of knowledge.

Socio-political readings on the theme "Lenin's Cause Lives and Triumphs" and open party meetings with the topic "Live, Work and Struggle According to Lenin, in a Communist Fashion" on the agenda contribute greatly to the enrichment of the spiritual life of communists and all working people of the republic.

The further intensification of the working people's moral education and the shaping in them of communist morality is an object of constant concern for the republic's party organizations. High moral fiber, modesty and patience, perseverance in work and kindness toward people--these qualities do not arise of themselves. They are formed by the whole tenor of our life. To develop them therefore requires the use of various methods of ideological work and the successful search for new forms of moral education. Worthy of attention is the experience of Tashkent and a number of other cities of the republic where the "Moral Principles of the Inhabitant of a Model Communist City" have been elaborated. These principles are being discussed in workers' collectives and are being instilled in the life of people everywhere--in production, in social acitvity and in everyday life.

At the same time, we have still not gotten rid of abnormal phenomena which are alien to our socialist way of life such as greed, bribery, the desire to snatch a little extra from society, negligence and wastefulness. Drunkenness and hooliganism, bureaucratism and a callous attitude to people, and violations of labor discipline and social order are great evils.

We must make extensive use of all forms and means of ideological and administrative influence, public opinion and the educative role of the labor collective in the struggle with these negative phenomena.

The republic's party organization pays unremitting attention to the working people's education in a spirit of socialist internationalism and vivifying Soviet patriotism. The Russian language is a powerful lever for internationalist education and is a guarantee for the success for all ideological work. The study of Russian does not merely open the way to the pinnacles of contemporary science, technology, culture and art. A knowledge of Russian is a vital necessity, and a deep mastery of it is one of the most important economic, social and political tasks.

The party, soviet and state organs display constant and unremitting concern for enhancing the cultural standard of everyday life. Well appointed rural settlements, provided with electricity, gas, water and sewerage, are being built intensively. More than 10,000 individual farmsteads have already been done away with the republic. Thousands of families have been transferred to new settlements.

It must always be remembered that the efficiency of ideological work depends greatly on the people's everyday living and working conditions. Daily concern must be shown so that, at enterprises and construction sites kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and in cities and villages, all the necessary conditions are created for highly productive work, for meaningful and civilized leisure and for providing all the requisite amenities for the population's everyday life.

The keynote speaker gave a detailed analysis of the progress of work on the communist education of young people and on the shading of their political awareness. Uzebkistan's young people of today come to understand the science of communist creation through practical work. They are mastering it at the shock construction projects of the 5-year plan, during the laying of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, when developing the resources of the Non-Chernozem Zone and in the erection of major industrial enterprises in Chirchik and Almalyk, Navoi and Zarafshan, in the construction of new production complexes in other cities and rayons of the republic, in the struggle to transform the hitherto lifeless deserts into flourishing fields and orchards and in the creation of artificial, man made rivers and seas.

When speaking of the upbringing and education of the young and their ideological tempering and preparation for active working and social activity, we must not forget for a moment the harmonious development of the rising generation and about insuring that it combines in itself ideological conviction, moral purity and physical perfection. We must continue to pay unremitting attention to work with people and to educating them in the glorious revolutionary, fighting and working traditions of the party and people. In solving the tasks of the working people's communist education, a great role is assigned to the mass information and propaganda media. To keep abreast of current requirements journalists must improve their knowledge, always assess events and the phenomena of life from principled class positions, and display initiative, businesslike efficiency and a statesmanlike approach everywhere and in everything.

Our literature and art are required to work considerably more actively. Books and other works by Uzbekistan's artists convey the ideas of communism and faith in the victory of our just cause; they foster Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and shape modern man's spiritual complexion.

But our artistic intelligentsia must not be complacent. We call on our writers, composers, artists, architects, figures of the theater and cinema and all the republic's artistic workers to create more works imbued with the revolutionary humanism of our society.

The improvement of ideological work is indissolubly linked with the enhancement of the ideological role of science. The party orients scientists toward strengthening the link between theory and practice, the more extensive scientific elaboration of vital problems and the transformation of science into a direct productive force.

As you can see, we have done and are doing much in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work." But our Soviet life is dynamic, it is advancing swiftly and purposefully and the people's material and spiritual wealth is increasing. The more educated Soviet people become, and the broader their range of knowledge, the greater the significance that ideological work among the masses assumes.

Essentially, it is a question of the efficiency and quality of work in that especially complex and crucial sector of our work, the daily influencing of the people's minds and hearts, their world outlook, their state of mind, their character and their attitude to life.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instruction on the need to endow all educational, information and propaganda work at all levels and in all directions with a living, creative character must become a program instruction for us all.

The multifaceted work of the party organizations on communist education finds concentrated expression in the upsurge of working and political activity and in the broad scope of socialist competition. Preparations for the 100th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War impart special scope to all the party's and people's work.

To transform 1980 into a year of shock work, of Leninist-style work--this party call has become a combat slogan, a profound inner need of millions of city and rural workers. Throughout the republic the socialist competition is developing on an ever broader scale for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan and for the enhanced efficiency and quality of work.

It now embraces virtually all workers in social production. The key task of those participating in the competition is now to mobilize all production reserves for the successful fulfillment of the adopted socialist pledges.

These pledges are very, very strenous. The volume of industrial production will increase by 7.5 percent this year and production above the plan worth R200 million rubles is to be sold, including consumer goods valued at R60 million. Capital construction will reach to new heights.

Rural workers have pledged to procure 5,850,000 tons of cotton including 350,000 tons of fine-fibered varieties. The production of grain, fruit and vegetables, kenaf, silk cocoons and tobacco will increase.

For the republic's stockraisers the final year of the 5-year plan will be one of sharply increased meat, milk and egg production. Fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, expounded in his greetings letter to Tashkentskaya Oblast's stockraisers, the workers on the republic's livestock units have pledged to produce 288,000 tons of meat, 860,000 tons of milk, 995 million eggs and much other produce, to increase significantly the numbers of livestock and poultry and to enhance the performance of the herd.

The results of work in the first quarter are encouraging and inspire confidence that we will achieve the scheduled targets without fail. Industry has fulfilled the plan for the quarter ahead of schedule and the pace of construction rates is intensifying. A struggle to carry out the sowing of cotton and other crops within the best agrotechnical deadlines has been launched on the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields.

The 10th 5-Year Plan has given us a whole constellation of brilliant and talented workers and production innovators. More than 150,000 pace setters, 4,500 teams and nearly 200 enterprises will complete the 5-year plan by Lenin's jubilee. Thousands of workers and hundreds of labor collectives have been awarded honorary Lenin certificates.

The face of our plans and socialist pledges and our future achievements depend on the well-coordinated work of workers at plants, on the fields, at livestock units, scientific laboratories and management organs. The high discipline, conscientiousness and zeal of each person in every work station is the guarantee that these plans will not simply be fulfilled but overfulfilled.

The meeting of the republic's ideological activities is being held on the eve of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin--the great leader of the working people of the whole world, brilliant thinker and revolutionary and creator of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev expounded in his speech when the Lenin Prize was being presented constitute a specific, scientifically substantiated program for the improvement of the forms and methods of the ideological-educational activity of the party organizations and for enhancing its efficiency and quality.

It is a matter of pride for communists and all fighters of the republic's ideological front, said Sh. R. Rashidov, concluding the report, to work tirelessly to master the Leninist skill of educating the masses, to implement fully the party's instructions, to raise the scientific standard of propaganda and agitation, to endow it with a lively, creative and attacking character and to strengthen its link with the tackling of new tasks of communist building. This will promote the development of enthusiasm and creative activeness of the republic's working people in the struggle for a fitting greeting for the CPSU congress.

UZBEK COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY SECURITY CHIEF DIES

LD240841 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] The Uzbekistan SSR Ministry of Communications with profound regret announces the death of Khudaybergan Gulyamovich Talipov, chief of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Communications militarized guard service and expresses profound condolences to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

BRIEFS

SUPREME SOVIET AWARD TO MARTYNOV--By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal. This award is in appreciation of Martynov's great services to the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 80 LD]

ACADEMICIAN MELENTYEV ANALYZES ENERGY TASKS

LD010751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Academician L. Melentyev article under the rubric "According to Lenin's Behests": "Light for Centuries"]

[Excerpt] Over the last 15-20 years, as a result of extremely profound structural shifts in the power industry, oil and gas have accounted for more than 70 percent of the increase in the country's energy resources. Whereas in 1955 oil accounted for about 21 percent (70.8 million tons), natural gas for 2.4 percent (about 9 million cubic meters) and coal for approximately 65 percent (390 million tons) of the structure of fuel extraction, in 1978 oil's share had increased to 45.7 percent, with a total extraction (including gas condensate) of 572 million tons, that of natural gas had risen to 24.6 percent, with extraction of 347 billion cubic meters, while coal had fallen to 27.2 percent, although its extraction had increased, reaching 723.6 million tons.

This radical restructuring of the country's fuel supply produced a colossal saving. The substantially increased oil industry ensured the stable development of motorization in city and countryside. The use of natural gas in daily life has sharply improved the standard of consumer services and has resulted in a decrease in labor expenditure, a saving in fuel and an improvement in the atmosphere.

We are now entitled to be proud of the extremely mighty fuel and energy complex created in the USSR, although, of course, this in no way means that it does not need further improvement. The inadequate commissioning of electrical capacities in recent years has reduced reserves in the unified power system and has resulted in a deterioration in throughput capacity in electricity systems. The development of the oil and coal industries is lagging behind the national economy's demands and we suffer considerable losses as a result of the operation of uneconomical small boilers and wornout equipment in the power and fuel industries and as a result of the over-expenditure of energy and fuel.

The present time is characterized by a fundamentally new energy situation in which a tendency has clearly emerged for a gradual and accelerating switch from organic fuel to nuclear fuel, which will obviously be the main fuel in the 21st century. Although the USSR, unlike most developed countries, has adequate oil and gas reserves, it is much more advantageous to use oil as a chemical industry raw material and motor fuel, and gas as a fuel in big cities. Especially as nuclear power itself is becoming increasingly economical as it develops, thanks to discoveries in recent years, the possibility has emerged for using nuclear fuel not only for electricity supply, but also for heat supplies for the national economy.

However, it will take some time to commission the requisite number of nuclear power stations. The task of reducing the utilization of oil and gas as a fuel is urgent right now. In order to surmount this contradiction we must develop still more the extraction of coal, of which we have colossal reserves, especially in the east of the country.

But it is unprofitable to transport coal great distances--that requires great transport costs. So new energy-intensive production facilities will be sited near places where it is mined, where powerful thermal power stations are being constructed, some of whose energy output will also be relayed to the European regions.

And here, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, the task of "overcoming distance" must be resolved by the faster construction of highly economical DC power transmission lines.

It is also necessary to resolve the task of converting the exceptionally cheap, but low-calorie Kansk-Achinsk coals into higher-calorie fuels and to find a method of obtaining an artificial liquid motor fuel to replace light petroleum products. To further develop the unified power system it is also necessary to intensify the assimilation of hydroelectric power resources in Siberia, Central Asia and the Caucasus, especially as the role of hydroelectric power stations in meeting "peak" loads on systems is increasing constantly. Nor can types of energy such as solar energy, the use of the earth's heat, of the wind and others be forgotten.

Particular stress must be laid on the importance of intensive, not extensive, development of the power industry in the period that is beginning. And intensive development not merely through increasing the concentration of production of energy resources and electricity and centralizing their distribution, but also through implementing an active energy-saving policy.

Calculations show that the expenditure involved in saving energy and fuel is often half what would be required to produce the equivalent amount. At the same time the implementation of the energy-saving policy means saving manpower expenditure in the national economy and improving the ecological situation and offers a number of other advantages. However, in order to implement the energy-saving policy effectively, it is necessary to substantially improve our planning and power industry management and control.

The kind of large-scale fuel and energy complex that has been created in our country can be successfully further developed only on the basis of a long-term program taking into account every avenue and aspect of scientific and technical progress. Such a program--a kind of "electrification plan No 2"--is currently being created in the USSR. Lenin's teaching on electrification is a reliable guide to everyone taking part in this exceptionally important and complex work.

KOSYGIN ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ECONOMIC SESSION

LD181528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers took place today to examine the results of the fulfillment of the USSR state economic and social development plan and the USSR state budget for the first quarter of 1980.

As a result of the implementation of measures to realize the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and of widespread socialist competition to mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in a worthy fashion, a further development of the country's economy took place in the first quarter of 1980 and the material and cultural standard of living of the people rose.

The volume of industrial production in the first quarter of 1980 increased by 5 percent over the corresponding period last year. Agricultural workers in the main completed the preparation of seeds and equipment for spring sowing, while fieldwork started in individual areas. The numbers of cattle and poultry increased.

In the first quarter of this year, the average monthly wage of office and manual workers increased in comparison with the first quarter of last year. Retail trade turnover increased by 7 percent. The volume of marketing of consumer services to the population increased by 8.5 percent. A total area of 8.7 million square meters of housing was handed over for use.

At the same time it was pointed out at the meeting that certain ministries, Soviet agencies and councils of ministers of union republics did not obtain the fulfillment of plans for the production of certain types of goods in the first quarter, including those for the extraction of coal, the production of iron and steel, chemicals, timber, paper and pulp production, as well as for the growth of labor productivity, profits and lowering the cost price of production, capital construction, and commissioning and assimilating productive capacity. Serious shortcomings continue in the work of the railways.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it the responsibility of ministers, heads of Soviet agencies and councils of ministers of union republics to carefully analyze the results of economic activity of the associations, enterprises, projects and organizations under their auspices for the first quarter of 1980 with the guidance of the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Plenum and the ideas and conclusions contained in the speech made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at this plenum and in his speech to voters of the Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, and to work out and implement measures to remove the present shortcomings, to strengthen state and labor discipline, and further increase the efficiency of social production and the quality of work so as to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks in the plan for 1980.

Attention was paid to the need to increase in every possible way the output of consumer goods, to extend and improve their range, and to improve their quality.

It is suggested that the union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture should take additional measures to ensure the successful completion of the wintering of cattle, the maintenance of their numbers and the increase in their productivity, and the carrying out of spring fieldwork in an organized manner.

In connection with this year's late spring, particular attention is required by administrative and agricultural bodies to carry out spring fieldwork in the shortest possible agrotechnical periods and with high quality, and to attend to the need for the highly productive use of agricultural equipment and the widespread introduction of advanced methods of labor organization.

A speech was delivered at the session by Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in the work of the session of the USSR Council of Ministers were Gorbachev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

RSFSR MINISTERS DISCUSS STATE PLAN, BUDGET FULFILLMENT

LD300959 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 2

[TASS report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held on 21 April, at which the results of the fulfillment of the RSFSR state plan for economic and social development and the RSFSR state budget for the first quarter of 1980 were examined.

It was noted at the session that as a result of the implementation of measures to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee November (1979) plenum and the instructions contained in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the plenum and as a result of the widespread socialist competition for a worthy greeting for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, in the first quarter of the current year further development of the RSFSR's economy and an improvement in the working people's material and cultural living standard were insured.

The quarterly plan for the sale of industrial output was overfulfilled, the volume of output on the RSFSR's territory increased 5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and labor productivity increased 4.7 percent.

The republic's agricultural workers are carrying out the preparation of seeds and machinery for the spring sowing, and have already embarked on field work in a number of regions. The plan for state purchases of livestock, poultry and eggs has been overfulfilled. The numbers of cattle and poultry in the public sector increased.

Social measures were successfully implemented in the first quarter of 1980. The average monthly wage of workers and employees increased 3 percent compared with the first quarter of last year, retail trade turnover increased 4.6 percent, the volume of sales of consumer services to the population increased 8.4 percent and apartment blocks with a total area of .49 million square meters were commissioned.

At the same time the session noted a number of shortcomings in fulfilling the plan and budget. Certain RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms failed to insure plan fulfillment in a number of indicators in the first quarter.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministers and leaders of departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms to thoroughly analyze the results of the economic activity of associations, enterprises, construction sites and organizations in the first quarter of 1980 and to elaborate and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, strengthen state and labor discipline and improve the efficiency of public production and work quality in every way in order to fulfill and overfulfill 1980 plan targets.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers demanded that leaders of RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms radically improve the organization of capital construction, concentrate labor and material resources on the most important construction projects and those nearing completion, reduce the volume of uncompleted construction to the normative levels and insure the unconditional fulfillment of the current year's plan for the commissioning of projects for industrial, agricultural, housing, social and cultural purposes. Their attention was also drawn to the need for the strictest savings of fuel and energy resources and for increasing the output of consumer goods, extending and improving the product mix, improving their quality and improving the work of consumer services.

Autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the RSFSR Ministry of Procurement and the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Efficiency for Agriculture are instructed to adopt additional measures to insure the successful completion of the wintering of livestock, the preservation of livestock numbers and the improvement of its productivity, and, in the conditions of this year's late spring, to carry out all field work in an organized way, in the shortest possible space of time and to a high agrotechnical standard and to elaborate measures insuring the creation of a stable feed base for stockraising and timely preparations for gathering in the next harvest of grain and other agricultural crops without losses and for preserving the harvest fully.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers also examined the question of progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" and the RSFSR Council of Ministers resolution on this question.

It was noted that RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet executive committees are implementing measures to further improve planning and administration of production and increase labor collectives' creative initiative. However, laggardness is being manifested in general in work on the implementation of these resolutions. Individual provisions and norm-fixing documents are not infrequently passed down to associations, enterprises and organizations without taking account of the specific features of their activity. The RSFSR Gosplan, RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms are instructed to step up work in fulfilling the measures envisages by these resolutions, with a view to ensuring their comprehensive introduction in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The session was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES FULFILL 3-MONTH PLAN

LD231954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Apr 80

[Text] All the industrial enterprises of the capital have fulfilled their 3-month plans. The production of higher quality items has increased by 16 percent over the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity has risen by 3.9 percent.

These facts were mentioned today at the joint session of the Bureau of the gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Presidium of the City Trade Union Council, and the Bureau of the Komsomol City Committee.

The results of socialist competitions of rayons and labor collectives have been summed up. Baumanskiy Rayon has been declared the winner. The state of affairs in the industry, transport, construction, and city economy has been analyzed in depth. Work in the sector where a lagging behind had been allowed to occur was examined critically. Measures have been outlined for the further ursurge in the city's economy.

The session was addressed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the gorkom.

GOMELSKIY OBKOM CONSIDERS LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD291437 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 4 Apr 80 p 1

[Text] Gomel, 3 April, BELTA--The obkom plenum held today examined progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU resolution "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Cadre Turnover in the National Economy."

A report was delivered by Yu. M. Khusainov, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Obkom.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan to date, the plenum noted, a great deal has been done in the rational utilization of labor resources and the raising of discipline. The implementation of a complex of measures on improving economic, organizational and ideological work has considerably raised production efficiency.

The plenum generally criticized collectives where labor discipline is still low and where cadre turnover is not declining.

The plenum participants also discussed the question of party leadership of the oblast's Komsomol organizations in accordance with the report by F.A. Tsekhanovich, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Obkom.

Resolutions were adopted on the questions discussed.

Participating in the plenum's work were L.S. Firisanov, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, who delivered a speech, and L.A. Kondratyev, CPSU Central Committee instructor.

BRIEFS

MAGADAN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE--The scientific practical conference on the complex social and economic development of Magadan Oblast is continuing in Magadan. According to Boris Fedorovich Shapalin, chief of the northern sector in the Central Scientific Research and Economics Institute of the RSFSR Gosplan, many scientists and specialists on northern problems from all over the country are participating in the conference. Reports have been delivered by Malkov, Magadan Obkom first secretary; Academician Shilo, and others. Attention is being focused primarily on the development of productive forces in the oblast and recommendations for development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and long-term periods will be made. Among the topics discussed today at meetings of sections of the conference were the development of the gold and tin mining industries, and others. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 9 Apr 80 OW]

FAR EAST GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION--The Dalgeologiya Production Geological Association has been established in Khabarovsk on the basis of the Far East Territorial Geological Administration. This autonomous financing organization with an independent balance sheet and separate administrative apparatus is directly subordinate to the RSFSR Ministry of Geology. Establishment of the Dalgeologiya Association will permit an improvement in geological prospecting work organization and more efficient solutions to production questions and will ultimately raise the labor efficiency of Far Eastern geologists. Yuriy Ilich Bakulin has been appointed general director of the association. [Text] [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Apr 80 OW]

FULFILLMENT OF WHALING PLAN--The Sovetskaya Ukraina whaling flotilla returned to Odessa on 29 April from its routine Antarctic commercial trip. The flotilla spent more than 6 months at sea and covered a distance of nearly 40,000 nautical miles. The harmonious collective has overcome all difficulties and creditably accomplished the fatherland's tasks. The plan and socialist pledges were successfully fulfilled. Thus the flotilla has completed the fulfillment of the 5-year plan in all indexes. After a short rest, the collective will begin preparations for another trip. A solemn meeting was held in Odessa to welcome the crews. Obkom First Secretary Kirichenko addressed the meeting. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 29 Apr 80 AU]

PAZHITNEV VIEWS FEED PRODUCTION, STORAGE PROBLEMS

LD010951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Apr 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "The Field for Livestock Farms"]

[Text] It is a busy time for farmers. In the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Moldavia and Transcaucasia scowing of grain crops is proceeding and potatoes and vegetables are being planted, while in the Central Asian repubics cotton-sowing units are furrowing the planations. By 21 April spring crops covered 10 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

There is a lot of activity now on the feed front too. To stress the great importance of further strengthening the feed base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Increase Production of Coarse and Succulent Feed in 1980 and To Raise Its Quality". The task set is to considerably boost the yield of hay, cured hay, silage and root crops and to achieve a substantial increase in feed yields per hectare.

Now work has started in the country to implement the planned measures. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are expanding sowings of the most valuable feed crops. Farms in the Ukraine, for example, are increasing the areas under perennial grasses by almost 100,000 hectares. Plantations of corn and soy beans are being extended.

This year special attention will be devoted to cultivating feed on irrigated land. Just with the aid of mobile irrigation equipment, about an extra 1 million hectares of the country's lands could be irrigated.

The working people of Tadzhikistan were among the first to start sowing feed crops and have resolved to increase their yield by one-fourth. They count on obtaining the main part of the increase there from alfalfa, whose sowing area is being increased this year. The machine operators are sowing a significant part of the alfalfa in combination with sorghum, corn and other crops, which almost doubles the yield of greenery.

In Uzbekistan great attention is being paid to cultivating corn. The farms of Kashkadaryinskaya Oblast sowed this crop in the best time--in 8-10 days. Indeed, corn has already been sown on three-fourths of the allotted areas in the republic as a whole.

With every passing day the scale of sowing of feed crops is growing. In Georgia and Armenia, where a sharp drop in temperature complicated the progress of field work, it is proceeding under difficult conditions. The toil on the feed front is at its height in Moldavia, Kirgizia, Azerbaijan and southern regions of the RSFSR. By the beginning of the last third of April the country had 2 million hectares under feed crops. This is less than by the same time a year ago, however.

The late spring has led up field work and shortened its deadlines, so that high standards of organization are needed in all sectors of the sowing process. Meanwhile local reports coming in suggest that the process is faltering in places. Thus, on the Kirov and Zavety Ilicha kolkhozes in Kirgizia's Kantskiy Rayon, areas of perennial grasses sown for ground cover have often been seeded at the wrong density. The result was a thin crop requiring "reconditioning." Agronomists and people's control workers must be especially attentive everywhere just now.

Defects on plantations most often arise from omissions during farms' preparation for the important spring campaign. Therefore again and again attention must be directed to the state of the machine pool, seed material and work organization. Everything is not yet in order everywhere in this respect. Many seeders, cultivators and plows have not been repaired, for example, in Amurskaya, Chitinskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts. Large quantities of pulse crop and perennial grass seed in Estonia and in Smolenskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Permskaya and Sverdlovskaya oblasts are substandard. Everything must be done to insure that feed fields are well cultivated in good time and that all the rural services operate with full efficiency in this sphere.

This also applies to enterprises which supply agricultural equipment, fertilizers, chemical preparations and so forth. Meanwhile not all of the country people's partners are fulfilling their obligations. Volgograd's Kaustik production association, which shortchanged on the production of a large quantity of phenazone, and the Ukrplastik production association, which failed to deliver over 500 tons of polythene sheeting to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the first quarter, are in debt to the farmers. Party committees and chiefs of laggard enterprises are called on to rectify the situation as quickly as possible.

The pasture cultivators still have a lot of work to do. Tens of thousands of hectares of cultivated perennial pasture and meadow will be established and feed crops tended on large areas. The practice of the arms in Tataria and in Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and a number of other oblasts show the high economic effectiveness of such measures. Meanwhile plans to create meadows and for land-improvement work are not being fulfilled in many regions. Last year's targets for establishing irrigated pastureland in Latvia, Bashkiria and Chelyabinskaya and certain other oblasts were only 50-70 percent implemented. It is essential to draw conclusions from the lessons of the past years and to rectify mistakes.

The work of the machine operator on the feed front is crowned by an abundance of feed, harvested on time and correctly procured. Haymaking is already under way in the south of the country. It is important to bring into practice everywhere advanced methods of feed procurement.

Attention must be directed to precisely fulfilling technological operations and to timely harvesting and safe storage of crops. However, a number of regions are not taking proper care to construct standard storehouses. Last year builders in the Ukraine and Belorussia, for example, shortchanged sovkhozes by 500,000 cubic meters each of storage space for cured hay and silage; in Georgia the shortfall was 160,000 and in Uzbekistan 400,000 cubic meters. These arrears must be made up before the season of mass procurement.

Now the farmer has no greater care than the spring field. The future grain and feed depends on the selfless work of the machine operator today.

BRIEFS

JEWISH AO VEGETABLE GROWING--A plenum of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast CPSU Committee has discussed the work of party organizations in the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in raising potato and vegetable production and procurement in light of the demands by the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and directions made by Brezhnev during his visit to Siberia and the Far East. Vegetable yields have dropped in Oluchenskiy and Leninskiy rayons and on some farms potato yields have dropped to 65-70 quintals per hectare. Measures to improve farming efficiency are envisaged in the adopted resolution. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 Apr 80 OW]

STRATEGIC DOCTRINE DEFENSIVE, DESPITE MILITARY EFFORT

LD010843 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Dr of Philosophical Sciences Prof Col K. Vorobyev under the rubric "V.I. Lenin on the Defense of Socialism and the Present Day": "Scientific Bases of Military Building"]

[Text] The teaching which V.I. Lenin formulated on the defense of the socialist homeland occupies an important place in his very rich ideological and theoretical legacy. Being a harmonious, integral system of views, it--this teaching--was and still is the scientific basis of the CPSU's military policy. By relying on it and creatively developing and applying its principled theses, the party elaborates urgent theoretical and practical problems of strengthening the country's defense capability and its armed forces and finds ways to resolve these problems.

I.

The theory of Soviet military building is a constituent part of Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland. Substantiating the need for the armed defense of socialism against the onslaught of counterrevolution and imperialist aggressors and defining the forms of this defense and the paths of the economic, moral, political, scientific and technical preparation of the state of the victorious proletariat for defense, V.I. Lenin devoted special attention to the creation of a military organization of a new, socialist type.

Lenin's works prove with all scientific thoroughness that the creation of a military organization of the proletariat is an objective natural law of the socialist revolution. Analyzing the international situation, the trends of social development and the correlation of forces in the world arena, V.I. Lenin warned that "the ruling class, the proletariat, if it really wants to rule, must prove this by its military organization" (Complete Collected Works Vol 38 p 139).

The new type of army created by the proletarian state--a socialist army--is the concrete expression of such an organization. "Precisely because we advocate the homeland's defense," V.I. Lenin emphasized, "we say to ourselves: A firm and strong army is needed for defense..." (Vol 36 p 342).

Organizing the defense of the gains of the socialist revolution, V.I. Lenin and the party reached the conclusion that under conditions of a direct threat of military attack and, still more so, after an attack has been carried out, the proletarian state needs a regular army possessing an unquestionable advantage over a military organization in the form of a militia system. This conclusion was enshrined in the resolution of the eighth party congress on the military question, and its scientific validity and tremendous practical significance have been confirmed by all post-October social development.

Lenin's works and party documents provide profound substantiation of the socialist army's historic predestination. V.I. Lenin said: "This army is called upon to protect the revolution's gains, our people's power, the soviets of soldiers', workers' and peasants' deputies and the entire new, truly democratic system from all the people's enemies..." (Vol 35 p 316).

The creation and the subsequent improvement and strengthening of the Soviet Armed Forces was an enforced measure. It was brought about by the desire of internal and external counterrevolution to destroy the world's first socialist state by military methods. It is dictated by imperialism's continuing attempts to resolve by force of arms in its favor the chief contradiction of the modern era ushered in by the Great October--the contradiction between socialism and capitalism. [paragraph continues]

It is a response to the aggressive policy of imperialism, which has now created millions-strong armies in its states and within the framework of aggressive military-political blocs organized by it and which has mounted an unrestrained arms race, including the increasing production of means of mass destruction targeted on the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Comprehensive consideration and sober evaluation of the international situation and of the trends of its development is an indispensable condition for the scientificness of the theory of Soviet military building and its practical implementation.

Of course, the theory of Soviet military building also takes many other links and factors [oposredovaniya] into comprehensive consideration. Its scientific basis consists of the recognized objective laws of social development in the era of mankind's transition from capitalism to communism, as well as the natural laws and trends of the development of military affairs themselves. The first and second correlate like the general and the particular and are in dialectical unity. It is known that the army, being a specific institution of society and the state, possesses relative independence in its development. But it is also an indisputable fact that the army's development and its character and purpose are wholly dependent on the given sociopolitical system.

V.I. Lenin proceeded from precisely all this. Even on the basis of the very limited experience of Soviet military building at that time he gave a thorough characterization of the essence and distinguishing features of the army of the new type, of the forms and methods of its creation and training and of the natural laws and prospects of its development. V.I. Lenin formulated this rule: Without science it is impossible to build a modern army.

Guided by Lenin's ideas and revealing the natural links between socialist society and the military organization and between the level of development of military affairs and the state of the Soviet Armed Forces, our party has elaborated and is perfecting a scientific system of views on the building and training of the army and navy. It is perfecting it in accordance with the emergent requirements and tasks of strengthening the country's defense capability and ensuring the reliable defense of the gains of socialism and communism.

II.

The natural laws of the socialist state's military building revealed by V.I. Lenin are of a dialectical nature. Some of them operate constantly, others temporarily. Some natural laws, acting as the chief ones at a certain stage, subsequently pass to the category of secondary ones. Given the immutable form of their manifestation, they acquire new substance and so forth.

The chief natural laws of the formation and development of the socialist army include the class-proletarian content of its activities and the resultant objective need to man it initially on a strictly class basis. In keeping with this natural law our military building has been and is being conducted in the spirit of overall Soviet building and is invariably based on the principles of socialism.

A correct understanding of this natural law is of great practical significance. For it is one thing to conduct military building in the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, when the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat is forced to struggle against the remnants of overthrown but not yet fully vanquished exploiter classes and their ideology. But it is a different matter under conditions of largely built socialism, when its inherent social relations become dominant--which affects the social makeup of the armed forces in a very positive way and results in the strengthening of the unity of their ranks and of their spiritual potential.

Soviet military building rises to a qualitatively new, higher level on reaching the stage of a developed socialist society. The restructuring of the entire system of social relations on the collectivist principles inwardly inherent in socialism is completed at this law-governed stage of the formation of a communist system. Mature socialism is characterized by the Soviet people's unbreakable ideological, political and social cohesion, their selfless devotion to the Communist Party's noble ideals and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

At the stage of mature socialism the USSR Armed Forces are an inalienable constituent part of the new historic community of people which is the Soviet people. The military organization of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat becomes the military organization of the state of the whole people. All these and other new qualitative phenomena and processes have been generalized and received in-depth scientific analysis in the concept of the developed socialist society elaborated through the collective efforts of the CPSU and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties.

Naturally, the propositions and conclusions of this concept also lie at the basis of the theory and practice of Soviet military building at the modern stage. It is planned and carried out in such a way as to make the maximum use of the potential of a developed socialist society gradually developing into a communist society and to satifsy its requirements. It was precisely with regard to all this that the new law on compulsory military service, the system of manning the armed forces, training their command, political, engineering and technical cadres and instructing and educating personnel, the new regulations for all servicemen and so forth were elaborated and are now operating.

With the building of the foundations of socialism and, still more so, with its complete and final victory, our army has become a military organization of the whole people. However, this does not mean that it has lost its class essence and purpose. The Soviet Armed Forces were and still are the tool, the military organization of the socialist state and the guard of their people's peaceful labor. They have lost the internal function, but their external function has expanded and been filled with new content and their international responsibility for defending the gains of socialism and communism and the fraternal socialist countries has increased.

The USSR Armed Forces fulfill the tasks facing them in close unity and cooperation with the armies of the fraternal socialist Warsaw Pact countries. The creation, organization and practical activities of this defensive alliance are based on Lenin's ideas on the defense of socialism and the international essence of this defense. The strengthening international unity and cooperation of the socialist community countries' armies are now assuming increasingly clearly the nature of the natural law of Soviet military building reflected in its theory and practice.

The most important natural law of this building is the constant strengthening of the unbreakable unity of our army and people. Ever since it came into being, the socialist army has been organically linked with the people by common interests, aims and ideals. These links have become still stronger now that our state is a state of the whole people and that increasingly broad sections of the Soviet people are joining in resolving state and social tasks, including tasks of further strengthening the motherland's defense capability.

The USSR Armed Forces play a tremendous role in educating Soviet people and shaping the new person, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said convincingly at the 25th CPSU Congress. And this is also reflected and taken into comprehensive consideration in the theory and practice of our military building. It is conducted in such a way that service in the army and navy with their very rich traditions has become, as the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" points out, a splendid school of labor and military training, of moral purity and courage, of patriotism and comradeship. [paragraph continues]

Our party's Central Committee sets the task of seeking to further reinforce the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces--which imposes a high responsibility on our military cadres.

The Communist Party's leadership of the armed forces and of the whole business of strengthening the country's defense capability is the chief and constantly operating natural law of Soviet military building revealed in depth by V.I. Lenin and confirmed by the socialist society's entire development. The CPSU is the leading and directing force of our society and the nucleus of its political system and of state and public organizations. It expresses the people's interests most fully and ensures their satisfaction in all spheres, including the military sphere. Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Communist Party determines the tasks of military building on a scientific basis and directs the whole business of improving the army and navy and educating personnel.

The party's theoretical and practical activities in this complex and dynamic sphere are built on the basis of the scientific comprehension and creative utilization of both the aforementioned and other natural laws, including the natural laws of the very functioning of the socialist army, which embrace: unity of political and military leadership; strict centralization of the management of the armed forces; one-man command; harmonious combination and correlation of the branches of the armed forces and the categories of troops; maintenance of constant combat readiness.

Further in-depth cognition and mastering of these and other natural laws and of their operating mechanism constitutes the essence of a scientific approach to the problems of military building. Today, as in the past, the key to the successful resolution of these problems is provided by Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist homeland and Lenin's theory of the socialist army.

III.

The great significance of Lenin's ideas on the defense of the socialist homeland was reemphasized most definitively in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin." These ideas became the scientific compass of the development of Soviet military thinking, Soviet military art and our armed forces, which won splendid victories on the fronts of the Civil and Great Patriotic wars, these ideas live and triumph in the modern aspect of the Soviet Army and Navy and in their invincible might and consistent improvement.

The further enhancement of the might of the Soviet Armed Forces and their improvement are necessitated, as already pointed out, by imperialism's immutable aggressive essence. In reactionary imperialist circles voices are constantly being heard to say that the leading NATO power--the United States--"must be strongest of all in the world" and that the North Atlantic bloc must build up its arms and thereby put pressure on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

It is precisely the inspirers and champions of this aggressive policy and, above all, certain U.S. circles that are to blame for the fact that the international situation grew appreciably more complex as we moved from the seventies into the eighties and is continuing to be exacerbated. The arms race has reached an unprecedented scale. According to foreign data, the NATO countries' military expenditure has more than doubled over the past 10 years and topped $211.5 billion in 1979. And in the next fiscal year the United States proposes to increase the volume of military appropriations to the unprecedented level of $164.5 billion. At the end of last year, under pressure from Washington, a NATO session adopted the provocative decision to deploy medium-range American nuclear missiles in certain West European countries with a view to using them against the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

These days the militarist intoxication on the other side of the ocean, being fanned by absurd fabrications about Soviet policy toward Afghanistan, has reached its apogee.

It is quite understandable that in this situation the Soviet Union cannot but take the necessary measures to further strengthen its defense capability and its armed forces. But, for all that, Soviet strategic doctrine still retains its defensive thrust, which has been inherent in it right from the start and at all stages of socialist development. Theoretical substantiation of this doctrine and, consequently, also of the main directions and substance of modern Soviet military building is provided in the decisions of our party congresses, in other party documents and in the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The framework of Soviet military building is determined by the limits of essential defense. Our state spends on defense exactly as much as is necessary for the USSR's reliable security, for joint defense of socialism's gains together with the fraternal countries and to ensure that potential aggressors are not tempted to try to resolve the historic dispute between the two opposing systems in their favor by force.

The theory of Soviet military building takes account of the revolutionary changes which have occurred in the military-technical sphere, in means of armed struggle and in the nature of combat operations. It is with regard to this that the ways to further develop the branches of the armed forces and the categories of troops are determined, their correlation is improved and their training system if elaborated. At the modern stage great attention is devoted to enhancing the quality of combat and political training and the efficiency of the use of weapons and equipment.

Guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, our party is doing everything to ensure that the Soviet Union's Armed Forces continue to possess all they need to fulfill their responsible task--that of guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and being the bulwark of world peace. "All our accumulated experience and the international situation which is taking shape, particularly recent events," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his speech on being presented with the Lenin prize, "oblige us to keep the powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in upholding the cause of peace and to remember our historic responsibility for the fate of the motherland and all mankind."

The Soviet Armed Forces are fulfilling their constitutional duty with full understanding of the responsibility entrusted to them. They maintain high vigilance and are in a state of permanent combat readiness guaranteeing the decisive rout of any aggressor, from wherever he might appear.